FIRST LESSONS IN SPEECH IMPROVEMENT

BIRMINGHAM AND KRAPP

Betty Brush

FIRST LESSONS

IN

SPEECH IMPROVEMENT

BY

ANNA I. BIRMINGHAM

TEACHER OF SPEECH IMPROVEMENT, NEW YORK CITY

AND

GEORGE PHILIP KRAPP

PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH IN COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

NEW YORK CHICAGO BOSTON ATLANTA

SAN FRANCISCO DALLAS

COPYRIGHT, 1922, BY
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

Printed in the United States of America

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced in any form without the permission of Charles Scribner's Sons

M

CONTENTS

PAGE

I. INTRODUCTION vii

II. PLAN OF THE BOOK xv

III. MODEL LESSON xviii

IV. THE MAKING OF SPEECH xxiii

V. CLASSIFICATION OF SPEECH SOUNDS xxvii

PART I

VI. EXERCISES IN THE CONSONANTS

1. *p* 2
2. *b* 4
3. *m* 6
4. *wh* 8
5. *w* 10
6. Substitution of *b* for *p* and *p* for *b*; *w* for *wh* 12
7. *f* 14
8. *v* 16
9. Substitution of *v* for *w* and *w* for *v*; *f* for *v* and *v* for *f* . . 18
10. *th* as in thin 20
11. *th* as in this 22
12. Substitution of *t* for *th*; *f* for *th* and *v* for *th* 24
13. *t* 26
14. *d* 28
15. Substitution of *t* for *d* and *d* for *t*; *d* for *th* 30
16. *n* 32
17. Final combinations—*pt, ft, bd, md; vd, thd, nth, mp, vn, dth; nt, nd, tn, dn* 34
18. Substitution of *n* for *m* and *m* for *n* 37
19. *s* 38
20. Initial combinations—*tw, sw* 40
21. Substitution of *th* for *s*, and *s* for *th* 41
22. Initial and final combinations—*st; sp, sm; sn* 42
23. Final combinations—*ps, fs, ths; ts, sts, ns* 46

24. *z* 48
25. *s* as in raps 50
26. *z* as in buzz 51
27. Final combinations—*bz, vz, thz; nz, mz, zn* 52
28. *sh* 54
29. Substitution of *s* for *z* and *z* for *s*; *s* for *sh* and *sh* for *s* . 56
30. *zh* 58
31. *ch* 60
32. *j* 62
33. Final combinations—*dz, zd, sht* 64
34. Substitution of *sh* for *ch* and *ch* for *j* 65
35. *l* 66
36. Initial and final combinations—*pl, bl; fl, sl* 68
37. Final combinations—*tl, dl, zl, lz, lp, lm, lf, lv, lth, lt, ls, ld* . 70
38. *r* as in run 72
39. *r* as in oar 74
40. Omission of a sound—*r* 76
41. Addition of a sound—*r* 77
42. Substitution of *r* for *l*; *w* for *r* 78
43. Initial combinations—*pr, br; fr, thr; tr, dr; str, shr* . . 80
44. *k* 84
45. *g* 86
46. Initial combinations—*kr, gr; skr, spr* 88
47. Initial and final combinations—*kl, gl; sk* 90
48. Final combinations—*kt, kn, ks, lk; gz, gd* 92
49. *x* as in extra 94
50. *x* as in examine 95
51. *qu* 96
52. *h* 98
53. Substitution of *k* for *g* and *g* for *k* 100
54. Omission and addition of the sound—*h* 101
55. *y* 102
56. *ng* 104
57. *n* as in bank 106
58. Substitution of *n* for *ng* 107
59. Addition of the sound of *k* or *g* to the sound of *ng* . . . 108
60. Final combinations—*ngd, ngz, ngk* 109
61. Words containing silent letters—*k, g, b, w; l, t* 110

PART II

VII. Exercises in the Vowels

1. *i* as in it 114
2. *e* as in end 116
3. Substitution of *i* as in it for *e* as in end 118
4. Omission of a sound—*e* as in towel, *i* as in cabin . . . 119

5. *a* as in at 120
6. *o* as in odd 122
7. *u* as in up 124
8. Substitution of *a* as in at for *e* as in end; *o* as in odd for *u* as in up 126
9. *oo* as in book 128
10. Substitution of *e* as in eve for *i* as in it; *oo* as in ooze for *oo* as in book; *e* as in end for *u* as in up; *e* as in eve for *y* as in lily 130
11. Addition of a sound—*a* as in among 133
12. *a* as in among 134
13. *a* as in arm 136
14. *o* as in orb 138
15. *a* as in ask 140
16. *o* as in soft 141
17. Substitution of *o* as in odd for *o* as in orb 142
18. Words frequently interchanged 143
19. *e* as in eve 144
20. *oo* as in ooze 146
21. *ai* as in air 148
22. *u* as in urn 150
23. *a* as in ate 152
24. *o* as in oak 154
25. Substitution of *a* as in sofa for *o* as in piano; *u* as in urn for *ai* as in air 156
26. Omission of a vowel sound 158
27. Addition of a vowel sound 159
28. *i* as in ice 160
29. *u* as in use 162
30. *oi* as in oil 164
31. Substitution of *oo* as in ooze for *u* as in use; *u* as in urn for *oi* as in oil 166
32. *ou* as in out 168
33. Words stressed on the first syllable 170
34. Words stressed on the second syllable 171

PART III

VIII. Selections for Memorizing

1. *p*, *b*, and *m* 174
2. *w*, *wh*, *f*, and *v* 177
3. *th*, *t*, *d*, and *n* 179
4. *s* and *z* 183
5. *st*, *sh*, *ch*, and *j* 186
6. *l* and *r* 188
7. *k* and *g* 191
8. *ng* and *h* 193

9. *i* as in it, *e* as in end, *a* as in at 196
10. *o* as in odd, *u* as in up, and *oo* as in book 199
11. *a* as in arm, *o* as in orb, *e* as in eve, and *oo* as in moon . 201
12. *ai* as in air, *u* as in urn, *a* as in ate, and *o* as in oak . . 205
13. *i* as in ice, *u* as in use, *oi* as in oil, and *ou* as in out . . 209

IX. INDEX 213

INTRODUCTION

This book is primarily a drill book of exercises with a two-fold purpose. The first is training in the manner of producing English sounds. Through such training, pupils learn to form the sounds of their speech effectively and distinctly. Just as for the best and most economical results in writing one must learn control of the muscles of the hand and arm, so for the best results in speaking one must learn control of the muscles of the throat, the tongue and the lips.

The second purpose of the book is to give training to the ear in hearing and distinguishing shades of sound. No normal person probably has any difficulty in hearing any of the sounds of the English language, but it does not follow that every person can clearly distinguish all the sounds he has heard. In music, people sometimes say they cannot tell one sound from another. Now, since sound is merely the vibration of the air striking upon the sensitive parts of the ear, such persons, unless their hearing is defective, must receive these vibrations in exactly the same way as other persons. They hear the sounds, so far as the mere physical side of the production of sound is concerned, but they have not learned to distinguish in their minds the qualities of the several sounds. The ability to hear sounds so as to distinguish them is largely a matter of training. Any one who says he cannot tell the difference between the initial consonants of *thin* and *that* can learn to do so. He must hear the difference, otherwise he would

not be able to distinguish between *wreath* and *wreathe* when these two words are pronounced.

These two purposes are equally important. Training in one results usually in training in the other. When one produces sounds sharply and distinctly, one is likely to feel and hear them so. And when one has a definite and clear impression of a sound, one is likely to produce the sound definitely and clearly.

The ability to hear shades of sound clearly and distinguishably is not always easy to acquire. This is true not because the hearing is imperfect, as has just been pointed out, but because the judgment of the sounds is confused in the mind by irrelevant considerations. Thus, one is sometimes led to suppose a difference in sound between two words because there is a difference of spelling, though as to sound the two words may be exactly alike. *Fair* and *fare* sound exactly alike, though they are spelled differently, so also *pear, pair, pare,* are alike. The words *doe* and *dough* are exactly alike to the ear but they are different to the eye. The same is true of *right, wright, rite, write,* all of which have exactly the same pronunciation. Any one could find dozens of words like these in the English language. In all such words one must guard against allowing one's judgment of the sounds of the words to be confused by the form of the words as they appear to the eye.

The principle involved here is of wide application. One may agree that to the ear, *pear, pair, pare* all sound alike, but some persons maintain that, being spelled differently, they *ought* to be made to sound differently. This raises the whole question of the determination of the right or correct pronunciation of words. Perhaps no reasonable person would expect to make pronunciation harmonize

altogether with spelling. Thus one would have to pronounce *indict* with the c sounded and would have to pronounce other words in ways which the ordinary practise of cultivated speakers does not authorize.

Where shall one go, then, for the correct pronunciation of the language? One may go to the dictionary. This does not really answer the question, for one must still ask, "Where did the man go who made the dictionary?" In many instances, unfortunately, he merely may have gone to a man who made a dictionary before him, and pronunciations handed on from one dictionary to another do often have a kind of dictionary life like this. But the real question is this, Did the dictionary make the language, or does the language make the dictionary? Obviously the latter. One must go to the ordinary use of the language to find how words are pronounced, and one goes to the dictionary only to supplement or enrich one's knowledge and observation of the language as ordinarily used.

When one thinks of the language as ordinarily used, one means, of course, not the language as carelessly or vulgarly spoken, but as it is spoken by persons whose practises are worthy of respect and imitation. In ordinary use there is a difference, however, between Formal and Familiar Style. When one speaks in a conversational and rapid way, one makes certain sounds less fully and clearly than when one speaks slowly and emphatically. This is especially true of words which are slightly accented. The preposition *of*, for example, often becomes so slight that it loses its final consonant. When one speaks in Familiar Style of " a man of war," the first and third words of this phrase may sound exactly alike. For purposes of exercise and discipline, however, one does not take the Familiar Style as a foun-

dation. One takes rather the Formal Style, because the Familiar Style, being the result mainly of haste and negligence, does not call for special training. If the Formal Style is well taken care of, the Familiar Style will take care of itself.

But the Formal Style itself needs to be carefully defined. In the phrase just mentioned, "a man of war," what would be the formal pronunciation of the third word? The spelling does not offer much help, because **f** ordinarily stands for a breathed sound such as in *loaf*, yet the sound in this word, even in Formal Style, must certainly be a voiced sound, **v**. But what should be the sound of the vowel? Shall the sound of the vowel be determined by spelling, or shall it be determined by what an ordinarily cultivated person would speak in pronouncing this word in formal diction? Must it not be determined also partly by position? When one says, "What are you thinking of?" one pronounces the last word differently from *of* in the phrase "He thought of doing this." The conclusion seems inescapable that even in the Formal Style words have variations and shadings in pronunciation which must be determined by observing their actual use in speech.

We have spoken of unaccented words and their variations, but even accented words are sometimes pronounced in several different ways by cultivated speakers. When such differences actually exist in cultivated speech, the purpose of this book has not been to iron them all out by the application of a dogmatic mechanical rule. In fact, it is part of the method of the book that when justifiable differences of pronunciation exist, the particular one preferred may be chosen. Take, for example, the words *hot*, *got*, *rob*, *dog*, *pond*, *cost*, *froth*. These words are all spelled with **o**,

but do all cultivated speakers pronounce them alike? Do all speakers have the same vowel in *dog, pond, cost, froth* that they have in *hot?* If not, shall they be compelled to have the same sound, or shall one permit the possibility here of two groups? The latter is the method of this book. A group is made of words which are described as pronounced like *odd,* that is *lot, got, not, rod, pod, sod, rob, drop, stop,* and another group described as pronounced like *soft* containing *cost, froth,* etc. For the words in the first group some speakers have a vowel like the accented vowel of *father,* only short, and for the words of the second group, a vowel like the vowel of *caught,* only short. Or some speakers may have the same vowel for both groups, either the vowel of *father,* shortened, or the vowel of *caught,* shortened.

All these varieties of pronunciation actually occur with frequency in cultivated American speech, and they could be set aside only by assuming in a dogmatic way that one pronunciation alone is permissible. This would be equivalent to saying that short o always has the same value and must be given this value whether the custom of a particular group of speakers gives it this value or not. This would be a tyrannical and narrow rule such as no one has a right to make. Such a rule would discourage rather than encourage that closeness of observation which enables pupils to distinguish shades of sound, for instead of observing what actually occurs, the pupils would merely apply a mechanical rule. In this book wherever words of the same type or group in spelling have different pronunciations in good use, they are presented in different groups. No statement is made of what the pronunciation of the words in these several groups ought to be, for the reason

that it is desirable to permit a personal choice from the several accepted pronunciations.

Furthermore, the book has avoided putting into the same group words almost but not quite the same in pronunciation. The vowel of *feed* is commonly described as long **e**, and the same sound is frequently said to appear in *here, fear, peer,* etc. But it is not altogether the same vowel, as any one can tell by listening closely to the vowels in *feed* and *fear.* To teach pupils that it is the same vowel inevitably would lead to a confusion and distrust of the whole subject of pronunciation.

Another question is whether words like *glass, fast, dance,* etc., shall have the " Italian " **a**, or the " intermediate " **a**, or the so-called " flat " **a**, this last being the vowel of *hat, mad, match,* etc. This is so much a matter of opinion that there is no possibility of answering the question. Some cultivated speakers pronounce the words one way and some pronounce them another way, and such being the case, the obvious thing is to pronounce them as one feels inclined to pronounce them.

So also with the pronunciation of **r** final or before consonants, as in *star, hard,* etc. In some parts of the United States this **r** is not pronounced, in others it is. The exercises in this book are so presented that if one wishes to pronounce the **r** one may do so, but if one wishes to pronounce the words without **r** in the Eastern and Southern fashion, that also may be done. The pronunciation of words like *dirt, pert, worth,* etc., also varies a good deal among cultivated speakers, and here again no theoretical uniform pronunciation is prescribed.

The conclusion is that in standard cultivated pronunciation, now and then we find that the same word may

have several pronunciations. When this is true, it is the purpose of this book to permit freedom of choice. Pronunciations which are not current in cultivated use, if they are treated at all, should be considered as incorrect pronunciations.

The authors wish to say that this book has been written in collaboration and that each is to be considered responsible for all it contains.

PLAN OF THE BOOK

The purpose of this book is to furnish drill exercises in the production of speech sounds. It is designed for the use of the normal child in the last five years of the elementary school. The lessons will prove valuable also in teaching foreigners to speak English.

Speech is best acquired through the ear by imitating a good model. It sometimes happens, however, that a child cannot make a sound correctly through imitation. In that case his attention should be directed to the position of the organs of speech. The illustrations and descriptions of sounds in this book will be found helpful for the purpose. In some cases a small mirror may be employed to advantage.

Only one method of making a sound is given, but some sounds can be correctly produced in different ways. For instance, many speakers make s by raising the tip of the tongue, others by lowering it. The acoustic effect is the same in both cases. Generally speaking, if the sound seems right to the ear the method of making it should not be criticised.

The position of the mouth in the front views is that used in making the sound for drill purposes. This position is more exaggerated than for ordinary speech.

The symbols shown at the beginning of each lesson are taken from Webster's New International Dictionary, Funk and Wagnalls' Standard Dictionary, Key I, and from the alphabet, with slight modifications, of the International Phonetic Association. It is not to be expected that the pupils

will become familiar with all three symbols. Some mode of representing the sounds should be adopted, however, and the pupils should learn to associate one symbol with each sound studied.

The vowel sounds employed in the drill exercises at the beginning of each lesson are—**ah** as in *a*rm, **a** as in *a*te, **ee** as in *e*ve, **oo** as in *oo*ze, **oh** as in *oa*k, and **aw** as in *a*ll. In the second line the sounds of the short vowels are used as —**a** in *a*t, **e** in *e*nd, **i** in *i*t, **oo** in b*oo*k, **u** in *u*p, and **o** in *o*dd.

So far as practicable the words selected for drill have been arranged as follows: The first and second columns contain the consonant for study combined with the vowel sounds used in the drill exercises as, *papa, pay, peel,* etc.; *pat, pen, pill,* etc. The words in the third line contain the vowel sounds of **ai** in *ai*r, **u** in *u*rn, **u** in *u*se, **i** in *i*ce, **oi** in *oi*l and **ou** in *ou*t. In the first line on the second page the consonant is combined finally with the short vowels, as *rap, step, lip,* etc., and the second and third lines illustrate the occurrence of the sound finally and medially.

In the lessons on the vowels the drill exercises contain the vowel sound combined initially with the breathed and voiced stop consonants as **pi, ti, ki, bi, di, gi.** The second line combines finally voiced continuants including the nasal consonants as—**ith, iz, il, im, in, ing.** The words for drill in the lessons on the vowels illustrate the sound studied combined with the consonants in the order in which they appear in the consonant table as—*pin, been, miss, whip,* etc.

The sound being studied should be stressed in drill exercises and words. Unnatural emphasis, however, should not be used in the sentences and in selections for reading and memorizing.

The sentences have been selected with reference to the frequent occurrence of the sound illustrated. No attempt has been made to select sentences dealing only with the present life of the child. The pupils' original sentences will be of this type.

The drill lessons on the substitution, omission, and addition of a sound will prove helpful in correcting errors of pronunciation, as "*w*ery" for "*v*ery," "*d*is" for "*th*is," etc.

In arranging the quotations for reading and memorizing, those have been selected which contain the sound to be illustrated a number of times. The author and content have also been kept in mind. It is hoped that these extracts will serve to revive selections already familiar and serve as a slight introduction to the works of standard authors whose acquaintance has not yet been made.

Pupils should memorize at least one quotation, frequently one of their own selection, to illustrate each sound taught.

MODEL LESSON

Pupils should be taught to make a sound correctly before taking the words and sentences for drill printed under it.

The following lesson is suggestive only. It is to be hoped that each teacher will use her originality in planning lessons on the different sounds. Each sound should be introduced through words, and the child should *hear* it correctly before attempting to make it.

Aim: To teach the pupils:

1. To recognize and make the sound of **p**.
2. To distinguish the sound from the name of the symbol which represents the sound.
3. To classify the sound (breathed or voiced).

Teacher: How many of you have noticed that all people do not speak alike? Think of some one who speaks very well and tell why you think his speech is good.

Pupils: He opens his mouth wide.
He does not shout.
He has a pleasing voice.
He speaks loud enough to be heard.
He pronounces the final consonants.
He speaks distinctly.
He speaks slowly.

Teacher: All of these reasons for thinking one speaks well are very good, but probably the most important is: "He speaks distinctly." In order to speak distinctly one must make the different sounds which form words correctly. To-day we are going to study one of these

sounds. Pronounce these words and listen for the sound that occurs in each—Paul, paid, nap, reap, apple, pepper (teacher pronounces each word and the pupils repeat). What is the sound?

Pupil: The sound is (child makes the sound of **p**). (Be sure that pupils distinguish between the *sound* of the letter and the *name* of the symbol.)

Teacher: Place the hand before the lips and make the sound of **p**. What do you feel?

Pupil: I feel air or breath.

Teacher: Because **p** is made with breath alone it is called a breathed consonant. Combine the sound of **p** with the vowels used in the vocal drill. (The vocal drill on p. 25 should be taught before giving this lesson.)

Pupil: **pah, pa, pee, poo, poh, paw.**

Teacher: Place the sound after the short vowels.

Pupil: **ap, ep, ip, oop, up, op.**

Teacher: Pronounce these combinations and words—**pah, papa.**

Pupil: **pah, papa.**

Teacher: **pa, paid.**

Pupil: **pa, paid.**

Teacher: **pee, peep—poo, pool—poh, post—paw, Paul** (children pronounce each group after the teacher). What combination occurs in post?

Pupil: The combination **poh** occurs in post.

Teacher: In paid? in Paul?

Pupil: **pa—paw.**

Teacher: Give words containing the sound of **p** at the beginning, or initially, as pole.

Pupil: **pull, part, past, pump,** etc. (Teacher writes words on the board.)

Teacher: Words containing the sound at the end, or finally, as rap.

Pupil: sleep, map, rope, leap, etc. (Teacher writes these words in a separate column.)

Teacher: Words containing the sound in the middle or medially.

Pupil: vapor, captain, reaper, etc.

Teacher: Give original sentences containing words in which the sound of p occurs. (Sentences should be written on the board.)

Pupil: Pussy will leap to the top of the pump.
Did Paul put the rope on the stoop? etc.

Teacher: You may pronounce the words in the first line, Rose.

Pupil: pull, part, etc.

Teacher: The second line, John.

Pupil: sleep, map, etc.

Teacher: the last line, James.

Pupil: vapor, captain, etc.

Teacher: Read the first sentence, Alice.

Pupil: Pussy will leap, etc.

Teacher: The second, Mary.

Pupil: Did Paul put the rope, etc.

Teacher: There are many words containing the sound of p. See how many you can find before our next lesson. Arrange them in three lines, the first containing the sound initially, the second finally, and the last medially.

When the pupils can make the sound properly, drill on the words and sentences in the book should be given. This drill work will intensify the visual, auditory, and kinesthetic images of the sound and strengthen the organs of

speech. It is a good plan to have pupils occasionally go through the motions of reading a sentence without making a sound. In this silent reading the mouth should be opened wide for the vowel sounds.

Pupils should give original words and sentences to test their knowledge of the occurrence of the sound in speech.

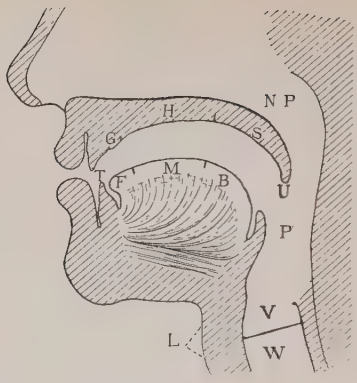


FIGURE 1. THE SPEECH ORGANS. *W*, wind pipe. *L*, larynx. *V*, vocal cords. *P*, pharynx. *N P*, nasal pharynx. *U*, uvula. *S*, soft palate. *H*, hard palate. *G*, gums. *T*, teeth. *F*, front of tongue. *M*, middle of tongue. *B*, back of tongue.

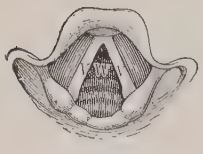


FIGURE 2. THE VOCAL CORDS. Position for breathing. *V V*, vocal cords. *W*, wind pipe.

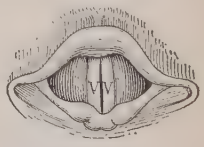


FIGURE 3. THE VOCAL CORDS. Position for tone production. *V V*, vocal cords.

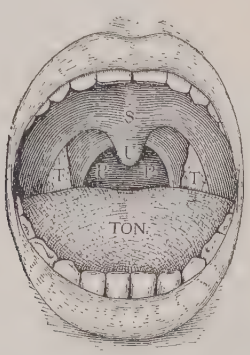


FIGURE 4. THE MOUTH. *S*, soft palate. *U*, uvula. *P P*, pharynx. *T T*, tonsils. *Ton*, tongue

THE MAKING OF SPEECH

On the opposite page is a diagram of the organs of speech. (Fig. 1.) The front of the larynx or voice box is called the Adam's apple. It may be felt by placing the tips of the fingers on the throat. It moves up and down in swallowing.

Stretched across the voice box from front to back are two bands of membrane called the vocal cords. (Fig. 2.) The ends and one side of these bands are fastened to the larynx but the inner edges are free. In quiet breathing these edges are far apart.

The vocal cords are brought close together by the action of the muscles of the larynx. Air from the lungs passing between them causes the free edges to vibrate and produce voice. (Fig. 3.) By means of the muscles of the larynx the vocal cords can also be tightened and the free edges can be brought together so that only a part of their length vibrates. Each of these changes produces a change in the pitch of the tone.

The voice passes from the larynx into the back chamber of the mouth or pharynx. The upper part of this cavity is called the nasal pharynx. In making the nasal sounds (**m**, **n**, and **ng**) the voice passes into this cavity and out through the nasal passages. In making the other speech sounds all or nearly all of the sound passes into the front cavity or the mouth.

It is in the mouth or "vowel chamber" that sound is shaped into speech. The tongue, the lips, the teeth, the hard palate and the soft palate assist in this process but the tongue is the most important of all. It is a muscle and can be developed by use.

CONDITIONS FOR GOOD TONE PRODUCTION

In order to speak well and be heard in a large room certain conditions for producing voice are necessary. Among them are:

1. Erect posture.
2. Open tone passage.
3. Voice support.

As breath is the material of which voice is made it is essential for good tone production that the lungs have plenty of room to expand. The body should, therefore, be erect but not rigid. The head should be held up. The arms should hang easily at the sides. (To obtain this relaxed condition of the arms raise them at the sides on a level with the shoulders, then quickly relax the muscles and allow the arms to fall and swing into position at the sides.)

In order to produce a clear, pure carrying tone the voice passage should be open and free from constriction or tightness. The muscles of the throat and jaw should be relaxed. (The exercise of dropping the jaw quickly and allowing the mouth to "fall open," then slowly closing it, practised several times will aid in securing this relaxed condition.)

The carrying power of a voice depends largely upon its support. Good voice support depends upon lung power and well developed muscles controlling the organs used in breathing. The support should be in the centre of the body, not in the throat. To develop voice support vocal exercise should be practised.

The following drills for voice building with slight changes

and additions are taken from "Manual of Speech Training" by Dr. Frederick Martin, Director of Speech Improvement, New York City, with his permission.

These exercises are designed not only to produce better voice support, but also to develop the vocal organs. The lack of this voice training gives rise to many speech defects.

Ah as in *a*rm
A " *a*te
Ee " *ee*l
Oo " *oo*ze
Oh " *o*ld
Aw " *a*ll

These exercises should be practised in a clear low or medium pitched tone.

The jaw should be relaxed, and for the **ah** and **aw** sounds the mouth should be opened wide.

Each sound should be practised until it can be accurately and easily made. They should then be combined into groups of two, three, four, five and six as follows:

Ah a—a ee—ee oo—oo oh—oh aw
Ah a ee—a ee oo—ee oo oh—oo oh aw
Ah a ee oo—a ee oo oh—ee oo oh aw
Ah a ee oo oh—a ee oo oh aw
Ah a ee oo oh aw
Aw oh oo ee a ah

The sounds of each group should follow each other continuously without break of any kind, as aha, ahaee, ahaeeoo, etc.

When these groups can be given easily and accurately on

one breath the six sounds should be given on one breath twice, then three times and four times as

Ah a ee oo oh aw ah a ee oo oh aw
Ah a ee oo oh aw ah a ee oo oh aw ah a ee oo oh aw
Ah a ee oo oh aw ah a ee oo oh aw ah a ee oo oh aw ah a ee oo oh aw
Aw oh oo ee a ah aw oh oo ee a ah aw oh oo ee a ah aw oh oo ee a ah

After some practise the six sounds can be given easily five and six times on one breath. Practising these long groups in this way will not only develop voice support but also teach the child, unconsciously, to vocalize all breath.

The following drills will develop flexibility of the lips and relaxation of the jaw and open mouth delivery.

Lip Exercise

Ah aw, ah aw, ah aw, ah aw
A oh, a oh, a oh, a oh
Ee oo, ee oo, ee oo, ee oo

Jaw Exercises

In practising these exercises the jaw should drop for the *ah* and *aw* sounds.

oo aw, oo aw, oo aw, oo aw
ee aw, ee aw, ee aw, ee aw
oo ah, oo ah, oo ah, oo ah
ee ah, ee ah, ee ah, ee ah

CLASSIFICATION OF SPEECH SOUNDS

There are two main classes of speech sounds—Vowels and Consonants.

A vowel is a voiced sound made with the tone passage open and free from obstruction.

A consonant is a sound made by obstructing the tone and not allowing it free passage through the mouth. **y** and **w** have the nature of a vowel and a consonant.

There are two classes of consonants—Oral (those made in the mouth) and Nasal (those made in the nasal cavities). The oral consonants are also divided into stops and continuants. They are again subdivided into breathed and voiced. The nasal consonants are all voiced continuants.

The breathed consonants are felt by placing the hand before the mouth when they are being made. The vibrations of the voiced consonants are felt by placing the tips of the fingers on the sides of the throat, above the larynx, and the vibrations of the nasal consonants are felt by placing the finger on the side of the nose.

Every breathed consonant except **h** has a corresponding voiced one, thus: **b** corresponds to **p**, **d** to **t**, **g** to **k**, and **w** to **wh**. The voiced consonants should be compared with the corresponding breathed consonants.

The following table shows the consonants arranged under the above divisions, and also shows the organs used in their articulation:

ORGANS EMPLOYED IN ARTICULATION	ORAL				NASAL
	STOPPED		CONTINUANTS		
	BREATHED	VOICED	BREATHED	VOICED	VOICED
Lips	P	B	WH	W	M
Lower lip and upper teeth			F	V	
Tip of tongue and teeth			TH	ŦH	
Tip of tongue and upper gums	T	D		L R[1]	N
Front of tongue and upper gums			S SH	R[2] Z ZH	
Middle of tongue and hard palate				Y	
Back of tongue and soft palate	K	G			NG
Throat			H		

[1] Initial R.
[2] Final R.

There are three classes of vowels: Front, Back, and Mixed. Front vowels are those in which the front and middle of the tongue is raised. Back vowels are those in which the back of the tongue is raised, and Mixed vowels are those in which the part of the tongue between the front and back is raised.

They are also divided into High, those made with the tongue high in the mouth, as *ee;* Low, those made with the tongue low, as *aw;* and Mid, those made with the tongue neither high nor low, as *oh.* The raising and lowering of the tongue is accompanied by the raising and lowering of the lower jaw.

The following table shows the vowels arranged according to the above classifications:

	FRONT	MIXED	BACK	
High	eve i:		u: ooze	High
	it ɪ		ʊ book	
Mid	ate e:		o: oak	Mid
	end ɛ	ə urn	o obey	
	air ɛ:	ə among	ʌ up	
Low	at æ		ɔ: orb	Low
	ask a:		ɔ authentic	
	arm ɑ: ɑ	odd		

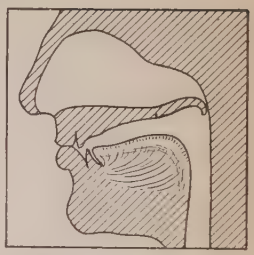
The authors make grateful acknowledgment to Miss Jeanette Berner, a teacher in the public schools of New York City, who kindly posed for the illustrations on the following pages.

PART I

EXERCISES IN THE CONSONANTS

p is a breathed consonant

Press the lips together, then quickly expel the breath, making a soft puffing sound.



Webster, p Funk and Wagnalls, p Phonetic Symbol, p

Drill: pah, pa, pee, poo, poh, paw
ap, ep, ip, oop, up, op

This sound occurs initially, finally, and medially:

*p*apa	*p*at	*p*ear
*p*ay	*p*en	*p*earl
*p*eel	*p*ill	*p*ure
*p*ool	*p*ull	*p*ie
*p*ole	*p*un	*p*oint
*p*awn	*p*od	*p*owder

1. Papa placed Paul on the pony in the park.
2. Patty polished the parlor lamp.
3. Pussy put her paw into the pail of paint.
4. Put a piece of pumpkin pie in the pantry for Patrick.
5. Paula paid Polly a penny for a piece of peach pudding.
6. Put the paper, pencils, and pens into the package.

ra*p*	ro*p*e	pu*pp*y
ste*p*	pee*p*	su*pp*er
li*p*	ta*p*e	cla*pp*ed
su*p*	sou*p*	ma*p*le
to*p*	lea*p*	dim*p*le
po*p*	ri*p*e	pum*p*kin

1. Percy's playmate can hop, skip, and jump.
2. "Hip, hop, pip, pop, tip, top, pop-corn."
3. Are the cup, the trap, and the strap in Papa's shop?
4. Rupert pulled the hempen rope from the sloop.
5. Mr. Porter presented the diplomas to the pupils.
6. Philip Lathrop's box of pears came by parcel post.
7. Professor Piper's piano pupils play with expression.
8. The dipper tipped and the sirup dripped upon her apron.
9. Philippa put the parson's parcel beside the professor's papers.
10. Parsnips, peppers, potatoes, and turnips were piled on the push-cart.
11. Mrs. Pope purchased apples and grapes for Pippa's porch party.
12. Peter stopped at the parsonage and gave the parson a report on the poor of the parish.
13. Did the frog's leap from the lily-pad make ripples on the pickerel pond?
14. The president rapped repeatedly for order but the people clapped and clapped.

b is a voiced consonant

Press the lips together as for *p*, and expel the breath with vibration of the vocal cords.

Webster, b Funk and Wagnalls, b Phonetic Symbol, b

Drill: bah, ba, bee, boo, boh, baw
ab, eb, ib, oob, ub, ob

This sound occurs initially, finally, and medially:

*b*arn	*b*an	*b*are
*b*ay	*b*ell	*b*urn
*b*eet	*b*in	*b*ugle
*b*oom	*b*ull	*b*uy
*b*oat	*b*ut	*b*oil
*b*all	*b*ob	*b*ow

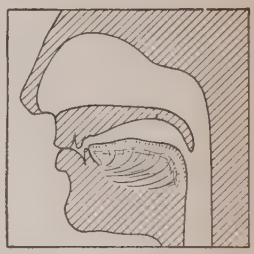
1. Buy buns, bacon, and butter for breakfast.
2. Beatrice baked the beans in Betty's brown bowl.
3. They blamed Bob for Bernard's bad behavior.
4. Bowser buried the bone beside the barrel.
5. The brown bear stole the bumblebee's honey.
6. A bluebird built her nest in the bird box.
7. Baskets and bottles were brought from the boat.
8. The baggage man's back bent under the big box.
9. The Big Brothers Club bought bats and balls.

sta*b*	ram*b*le	mo*bb*ed
e*bb*	thim*b*le	ru*bb*ed
cri*b*	nim*b*le	ba*bb*le
tu*b*	ca*b*in	ho*bb*ie
ro*b*	mem*b*er	su*b*urb
mo*b*	Octo*b*er	ro*bb*er

1. The Arab beckoned the cab man to the curb.
2. Baby's rubber ball bounded into the crib.
3. A ribbon hung from the marble bust of Robert Burns.
4. Becky led the sobbing boy to the bakery.
5. Tabby robbed the warbler's nest in the shrubs.
6. Rob tumbled from the branch and fell into the berry bushes.
7. The able laborer objected to the bribe.
8. Will the boys bake the crabs and the lobsters?
9. Abraham stumbled over the rubber tube.
10. The bear observed the rabbit in the bushes.
11. Mr. Hubbard built a bungalow in the suburbs of Pittsburgh.
12. Deborah embroidered buttercups on Mabel's table cover.
13. Barbara and Rebecca belong to the Brookfield basket-ball club.
14. Bertie and her brother Bobby played with the pebbles on the beach.
15. Elizabeth and Alberta sobbed when they read "Black Beauty."

m is a nasal consonant

Press the lips together as for *p*, expel the breath with vibration of the vocal cords, and turn the sound into the nasal cavities.



Webster, m Funk and Wagnalls, m Phonetic Symbol, m

Drill: mah, ma, mee, moo, moh, maw
am, em, im, oom, um, om

This sound occurs initially, finally, and medially:

*m*ar	*m*an	*m*are
*m*ay	*m*et	*m*yrtle
*m*eet	*m*ill	*m*ute
*m*ood	*m*um	*m*ile
*m*oan	*m*ob	*m*oist
*M*aud	*m*ock	*m*ow

1. Many Americans made money in Mexican mines.
2. Marian and Marvin were married in the month of May.
3. Mother made a muffler and a muff for Mary.
4. Mildred memorized "The Song of Marion's Men."
5. Mamma gave Millicent and Muriel mush and milk.
6. There are many flour mills in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

a*m*	foa*m*	su*mm*er
he*m*	drea*m*	hu*mm*ing
whi*m*	roo*m*	ru*m*ble
hu*m*	di*m*e	co*mm*and
so*m*e	ta*m*e	tu*m*ult
To*m*	ho*m*e	tor*m*ent

1. America is the home of freedom.
2. Emma made some marmalade and some jam.
3. Maples, hemlocks, and elms grow on Mr. Miller's farm.
4. Martin promised Mother he would come home with Tom.
5. September, October, and November are autumn months.
6. King Midas loved the merry little maiden named Marygold.
7. The meadow mouse used a moonbeam for a lamp.
8. Diagram as many sentences as time permits.
9. Maurice and Edmond tramped many miles over muddy roads.
10. Maude made some improvement this month in arithmetic and penmanship.
11. The farmer bought matches from the merchant and the merchant bought tomatoes from the farmer.
12. The Pilgrim Fathers made a settlement at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620.
13. My Mary's asleep by the murmuring stream.
14. "Hum, hum! honeybee!
    Summer is coming, coming."

wh is a breathed consonant

Push the lips forward and blow through the small opening thus formed.

Webster, hw Funk and Wagnalls, hw Phonetic Symbol, ʍ

Drill: whah, wha, whee, whoo, whoh, whaw

This sound occurs initially and medially:

*wh*ale	*wh*ang	*wh*ere
*wh*eel	*wh*et	*wh*irl
*wh*oa	*wh*ip	*wh*y
*wh*arf	*wh*at	*wh*elk
*wh*ite	*wh*en	*wh*isk
*wh*ack	*wh*iz	*wh*iff

1. What whim led him to whisper, whimper, and whine?
2. Where were the wharfmen loading wheat?
3. The whirling wheel whirs with a whiz.
4. Did the horse whinny when he neared the wharf?
5. White knew not whence it came or whither it went.
6. When the whistle blew the wheels stopped turning.
7. While beating the white rug Bessie heard a whirring sound.

*wh*eeze	*wh*ile	horse*wh*ip
*wh*istle	*wh*eat	no*wh*ere
*wh*ine	*wh*elm	mean*wh*ile
*wh*ich	*wh*ence	some*wh*at
*wh*ether	*wh*inny	bob*wh*ite
*wh*isper	*wh*aling	mill*wh*eel

1. The white snow whirled everywhere.
2. The wheezy old sailor has white whiskers.
3. Where did Will Wheeler buy the wheat?
4. The wherry was loaded with whelks.
5. Whatever the cost Whitney must have a wheelbarrow.
6. Whitaker left the whiffle-tree under the wagon wheel.
7. Mr. Whipple whet the scythe with a whetstone.
8. When did Paul Whitman read Whittier's "Snow Bound"?
9. Wharton caught a whitefish while fishing on the wharf.
10. When whittling the whistle he heard a bobwhite and a whip-poor-will.
11. While the wheel whirled round,
    The wheat was being ground.

12. "Where the blackbird sings the latest,
    Where the hawthorn blooms the sweetest,
    Where the nestlings chirp and flee,
    That's the way for Billy and me."

w is a voiced consonant

Push the lips forward as for *wh* and expel the breath with vibration of the vocal cords.

Webster, w Funk and Wagnalls, w Phonetic Symbol, w

Drill: wah, wa, wee, woo, woh, waw

This sound occurs initially and medially:

*w*ahoo	*w*ag	*w*ear
*w*ay	*w*est	*w*ere
*w*eed	*w*ill	*w*ild
*w*oof	*w*ood	*w*ound
*w*old	*w*on	*w*ind
*w*alk	*w*an	*w*illow

1. Will Wilbert wind Walter's watch?
2. The weaver's worn wallet was in the wardrobe.
3. The warden was waiting for the wedding party.
4. The wild winter winds shook the wide window.
5. Wolves will watch around the wigwam.
6. The World War was ended in November.
7. The woodchuck was watching the wood-cutter.
8. Are the whale and the walrus water animals?
9. The wizard waved his wand underneath the weeping willow.
10. Wallace wanted to wade in the warm water, but Will wanted to wander about in the woods.

re*w*ard	a*w*ard	wind*w*ard
un*w*ept	be*w*are	wood*w*ork
un*w*ind	wig*w*am	silk*w*orm
a*w*ay	be*w*itch	where*w*ithal
a*w*ake	in*w*ard	here*w*ith
way*w*ard	stal*w*art	whirl*w*ind

1. Miss Wallace wore a warm woolen sweater.
2. Warren will swim to the wharf on Wednesday.
3. The warrior carried a worn wolf-skin robe.
4. Woodrow Wilson was our twenty-eighth President.
5. While walking through the wood Ward saw a weasel.
6. The widow and one of her sons waited near the window.
7. Did the woodsman say the wood was worth one dollar?
8. The weary watchman and his wife walked slowly homeward.
9. Will Willard and Mr. Wells go to Washington this week?
10. Woodbine and wistaria covered the wall, bewitching the bees and the wasps.
11. The kind women waiting and watching for the waif, were rewarded at last.
12. "Great, wide, beautiful, wonderful world,
With the wonderful water round you curled,
And the wonderful grass upon your breast,
World, you are beautifully dressed."

Substitution of One Sound for Another

b for *p*
p for *b*

pah bah, pa ba, pee bee, poo boo, poh boh, paw baw, ap ab, ep eb, ip ib, oop oob, up ub, op ob

Pronounce these words vertically, then horizontally:

Say tub not tup		Say tip not tib	
Paul	ball	rip	rib
pen	Ben	rope	robe
pump	bump	ample	amble
pop	bob	staple	stable
park	bark	pepper	pebble
pill	bill	dapple	dabble

1. Ben gave Peter the bag of peanuts.
2. Put the beans and the peas on the back porch.
3. Bob placed the cup and pail beside the tub.
4. Please buy pretty boxes for baby's presents.
5. The beautiful butterfly flew to the purple pansy.
6. Bertha preserved blackberries, peaches, and plums.
7. The rabbit nibbled the parsnips, turnips, and cabbages.
8. The big black bear and the prowling panther lived near a beautiful pool.

Substitution of One Sound for Another

w for *wh*

wah whah, wa wha, wee whee, woo whoo,
woh whoh, waw whaw

Pronounce these words vertically then horizontally:

Say whip not wip

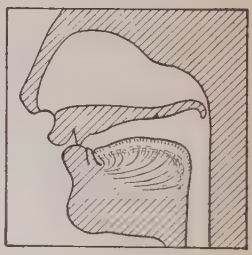
wear	where	way	whey
wine	whine	were	whir
weal	wheel	wet	whet
wile	while	wight	white
witch	which	wither	whither
wail	whale	weather	whether

1. Which William won the watch?
2. The wee whistler wailed when he was wheeled away.
3. Walter wheeled the wheelbarrow full of wild-flowers.
4. The whalers were wheezing when they reached the wet wharf.
5. Whither does the warbler fly in this wild weather?
6. Whist! Whist! the whip-poor-will wings his way to the weeping willow.
7. Wanda watched the whirling windmill while the west wind whistled.
8. While the white wings were whirring above, the white waves were washing below.

f is a breathed consonant

Equivalents: ph as in phone; gh as in laugh

Press the upper teeth and lower lip firmly together and force the breath out, making a soft hissing sound.



Webster, f Funk and Wagnalls, f Phonetic Symbol, f

Drill: fah, fa, fee, foo, foh, faw
af, ef, if, oof, uf, of

This sound occurs initially, finally, and medially:

*f*arm	*f*an	*f*air
*f*ame	*f*ed	*f*ir
*f*eel	*f*it	*f*ew
*f*ood	*f*oot	*f*ive
*f*oe	*f*un	*f*oil
*f*awn	*f*ond	*f*owl

1. Fanny fed Flora's goldfish.
2. Frank went to Florida and found fame and fortune.
3. On Friday father and Frederick went fishing.
4. Mr. Ford painted the fourth floor in February.
5. The fine old furniture and the faded frock looked dim in the flickering firelight.

gra*ph*	hal*f*	wa*f*er
dea*f*	cou*gh*	ru*ff*le
sni*ff*	lea*f*	so*f*ten
slou*gh*	loa*f*	ra*f*ter
rou*gh*	triumⁿ*ph*	hy*ph*en
tou*gh*	enou*gh*	or*ph*an

1. The rough wind forced the skiff to the wharf.
2. The fifer and the fiddler found time to laugh.
3. The snuff-box and the cuffs were on the chiffonier.
4. Philip found the calf at the farther end of the farm.
5. Ralph left the rifle and the fife in the loft.
6. Francis put the scarf on the book shelf.
7. Sophie made muffins and waffles for breakfast.
8. Phyllis found the fan and the handkerchief on the sofa.
9. Rufus put the five fish into the refrigerator.
10. Frieda frightened the thief by telephoning for an officer.
11. Alfred's friend lifted the rough turf and flung it on the faint fire.
12. The fawn jumped the fence and found refuge from her foes in the forest.
13. "Go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear."
14. "Full fathom five thy father lies."
15. "Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
    With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
    And freedom's banner streaming o'er us?"

v is a voiced consonant

Equivalent: f as in of

Press the upper teeth and lower lip firmly together as for *f*, and expel the breath with vibration of the vocal cords.

Webster, v Funk and Wagnalls, v Phonetic Symbol, v

Drill: vah, va, vee, voo, voh, vaw
av, ev, iv, oov, uv, ov

This sound occurs initially, finally, and medially:

*v*arnish	*v*an	ver*v*e
*v*ane	*v*est	*v*iew
*v*eal	*v*im	*v*ice
*v*ote	*v*ulgar	*v*oid
*v*ault	*v*olley	*v*ow
*v*ine	*v*at	*v*owel

1. The visitor viewed the viaduct in the valley.
2. Vivian gathered violets for the Venetian vase.
3. Did the veteran visit the venerable vicar?
4. The vicious vagabond ventured into the vineyard.
5. Voice is produced by the vibration of the vocal cords.
6. Vote to remove evil and vice from the village.
7. Victor gave Victoria a violin and Virginia a Victrola.
8. Mr. Vaile bought vichy, veal, and vegetables.

ha*v*e	ca*v*e	vi*v*id
hea*v*y	lea*v*e	e*v*ade
li*v*e	ali*v*e	hea*v*en
sho*v*e	ro*v*e	re*v*ive
lo*v*e	mo*v*e	e*v*ery
o*f*	resol*v*e	in*v*alid

1. Steve drove twelve nails into the sieve.
2. Wave upon wave of vapor swept over the valley.
3. Gustavus invested his savings in a Victory note.
4. Strive to remove the vinegar from the shelves.
5. Resolve to improve your voice by practice every evening.
6. The vesper service is over at five.
7. Eva lived in a vine-clad villa.
8. Calvin's voice has more volume than David's.
9. Irving received seven dollars for moving the vase.
10. The thieves took Sylvia's vacation souvenirs.
11. The divers arrived at twelve and left at seven.
12. The valet put the five cravats into the valise.
13. The violinist lives on Vanderbilt Avenue.
14. The servant did not leave the shovel on the gravel walk.
15. Harvey proved that the event was a decisive victory for the voters.
16. "With many a shout we mock the wind
that in the pine top grieves,
And slumber long and sweetly on beds
of oaken leaves."

Substitution of One Sound for Another

v for *w*
w for *v*

wah vah, wa va, wee vee, woo voo, woh voh, waw vaw

Pronounce these words vertically then horizontally:

Say voice not woice		Say wait not vait	
west	vest	vault	Walt
went	vent	vend	wend
wine	vine	visor	wiser
wane	vane	verse	worse
weal	veal	viper	wiper
wail	vail	vicar	wicker
wary	vary	revert	reward

1. Walter wore a violet vest trimmed with silver lace.
2. Vincent Watson's van overturned on Williams Avenue.
3. The villain won no welcome from the weary villagers.
4. The wan woman viewed the venerable volume with wonder.
5. Will said: "The valley will ring with shouts of victory."
6. Winifred and Veronica walked toward the water to view the victorias.
7. On Wednesday the veterans went to Virginia to visit Mount Vernon, Washington's home.

Substitution of One Sound for Another

f for *v*
v for *f*

fah vah, fa va, fee vee, foo voo, foh voh, faw vaw, af av, ef ev, if iv, oof oov, uf uv, of ov

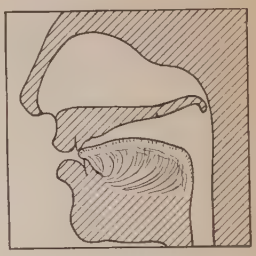
Pronounce these words vertically then horizontally:

Say fair not vair		Say vote not fote	
fan	van	fife	five
fain	vain	sheaf	sheave
face	vase	surf	serve
fail	vale	waif	waive
ferry	very	grief	grieve
fine	vine	wafer	waver

1. Very fine grapes hung from the vines.
2. Oliver found the frame in the moving van.
3. Steve is suffering from a severe cold.
4. Fairy forms floated in the silvery vale.
5. Our valiant fighters proved their love for the flag.
6. The forester viewed the verdant foliage on the firs.
7. The vine was covered with feathery snowflakes.
8. Violet or Florence will remove the flowers from the vase.
9. From the veranda Frank had a fine view of the forest and valley.

th as in thin is a breathed consonant

Broaden the tip of the tongue, place it between the teeth and blow softly. Do not protrude the tongue.



Webster, th Funk and Wagnalls, th Phonetic Symbol, θ

Drill: thah, tha, thee, thoo, thoh, thaw
ath, eth, ith, ooth, uth, oth

This sound occurs initially, finally, and medially:

*th*ane	*th*ank	*th*ermos
*th*eme	*th*eft	*th*ews
*th*orax	*th*ick	*th*igh
*th*aw	*th*umb	*th*ousand
*th*imble	*th*ong	*th*eory
*th*ump	*th*in	*th*orn

1. Theodora placed the thick thimble on her thumb.
2. Thelma and Theodore thanked the thoughtful youth.
3. The panther thrust his head from the thicket.
4. Mr. Thurston thwarted the plans of the three thugs.
5. Theobald hurt his thigh and his thumb when he fell through the thatched roof.

ha*th*	tru*th*	au*th*or
heal*th*	too*th*	me*th*od
my*th*	pa*th*	weal*th*y
do*th*	wra*th*	pan*th*er
Go*th*	wrea*th*	pi*th*y
wor*th*	mo*th*	pa*th*etic

1. Clean teeth and a clean mouth improve the health.
2. Kenneth found the sheath in the path.
3. Put the lath underneath the hawthorn.
4. Beth thought Ruth's fourth tooth came through slowly.
5. The traveler thanked the smith for the thong.
6. The thirsty youth took the broth and ran southward.
7. Mathew and Arthur are enthusiastic athletes.
8. The man hired the truthful and thrifty Timothy.
9. Methodical Martha took the wreath from the box.
10. The author thought Nathan thankless and thoughtless.
11. Did Dorothea find the length and width of Althea's thistledown pillow?
12. Ruthless Judith threw Ethel's thread and Agatha's thimble through the door of the thatched cottage.
13. A soft answer turneth away wrath.
14. "When the wind is in the north,
The skillful fisher goes not forth;
When the wind is in the south,
It blows the bait in the fishes' mouth."

th as in this is a voiced consonant

Place the tongue as for breathed *th*, and expel the breath with vibration of the vocal cords.

Webster, ~~th~~ Funk and Wagnalls, ~~th~~ Phonetic Symbol, ð

Drill: thah, tha, thee, thoo, thoh, thaw
ath, eth, ith, ooth, uth, oth

This sound occurs initially, finally, and medially:

*th*ey	*th*an	wi*th*
*th*ee	*th*en	bli*th*e
*th*ough	*th*is	scy*th*e
*th*eir	*th*us	wri*th*e
*th*ine	*th*em	tee*th*e
*th*ou	*th*at	soo*th*e

1. The scythe fell into the seething pool.
2. Their brother gathered the withered leaves.
3. The feather was wafted hither and thither.
4. Farther and farther they sailed into southern waters.
5. Another withered flower was found there.
6. The leather straps and the lathes are in the booths.
7. The brothers cut the heather with a scythe.
8. They sell clothing and leather goods there.
9. The blithe youths sheathed their knives and made the wreaths.

o*th*er	smoo*th*er	far*th*ing
fur*th*er	la*th*er	wi*th*ered
fea*th*er	bo*th*er	ga*th*ered
ei*th*er	wi*th*in	ra*th*er
nei*th*er	wi*th*out	wea*th*er
nor*th*ern	smo*th*ered	bli*th*esome

PLURALS	PLURALS	VERBS
baths	oaths	breathe
mouths	paths	bathe
truths	sheaths	sheathe
youths	wreaths	clothe

1. Their mother gave each of them a farthing.
2. The lithe youths dived for the other bather.
3. Sheathe thy sword and come hither.
4. We bathed the wound and swathed it.
5. The moths gathered on the feathers.
6. Mrs. Mather smoothed the withered leaf.
7. They went bathing with their other brother.
8. The animals breathed the smoke and were smothered.
9. Father will bequeath the farm to thee and thine.
10. The Northern weather was rather severe for mother.
11. In the dry weather they gathered the withered pods.
12. Honor thy father and thy mother.
13. "Thou must be true thyself
    If thou the truth wouldst teach."

Substitution of One Sound for Another

t for *th*

tah thah, ta tha, tee thee, too thoo, toh thoh, taw thaw
at ath, et eth, it ith, oot ooth, ut uth, ot oth

Pronounce these words vertically then horizontally:

Say throat not troat		Say mouth not mout	
tin	thin	tongs	thongs
tank	thank	tread	thread
tick	thick	true	threw
team	theme	trust	thrust
till	thill	hat	hath
tug	thug	toot	tooth
taught	thought	heat	heath
tie	thigh	root	Ruth

1. Tom threw the thorny stick into Teddy's tent.
2. Arthur and Timothy will walk to the theater.
3. Ruth saw a beautiful moth on the white cloth.
4. The tall tinker threw the tin into the tank.
5. The thoughtless teamster turned into Third Street.
6. Baby put the thimble on her tiny thumb and tried to thread the needle.
7. Toot! toot! thump! thump! Theo is tooting the horn and Tim is thumping the table.

Substitution of One Sound for Another

f for *th* as in thin
v for *th* as in this

fah thah, fa tha, fee thee, foo thoo, foh thoh, faw thaw
av ath, ev eth, iv ith, oov ooth, uv uth, ov oth

Pronounce these words vertically then horizontally:

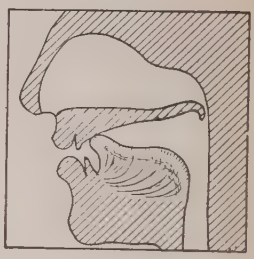
Say think not fink		Say those not vose	
fain	thane	vat	that
fill	thill	van	than
fin	thin	vine	thine
fought	thought	vow	thou
fret	threat	clove	clothe
fresh	thresh	rive	writhe
free	three	live	lithe
sheaf	sheath	breve	breathe
reef	wreath	brave	bathe
cough	cloth	loaves	loathes
laugh	lath	fervor	further

1. The other deaf boy is Ruth's brother.
2. The little waif is safe with father and mother.
3. Did the brave bather save Fanny and her brothers?
4. Father and Mr. Smith gathered and threshed the sheaves of wheat.
5. Victor practises breathing and vocal exercises every day.

t is a breathed consonant

Equivalents: ed as in missed, th as in Thomas

Press the tip of the tongue on the gums behind the upper teeth then quickly force it away by expelling the breath.



In making the sounds of *t*, *d*, *n*, and *l*, be sure to place the tongue on the gums, not against the teeth.

Webster, t Funk and Wagnalls, t Phonetic Symbol, t

Drill: tah, ta, tee, too, toh, taw
at, et, it, oot, ut, ot

This sound occurs initially, finally, and medially:

*t*ar	*t*an	*t*ear
*t*ame	*t*ell	*t*urn
*t*eam	*t*in	*t*une
*t*oo	*t*ook	*t*ile
*t*oe	*t*un	*t*oil
*t*all	*t*ot	*t*ower

1. The tall traveler told the tale to Thomas.
2. The train turned into the tunnel.
3. Ten and ten and two are twenty-two.

tha*t*	habi*t*	mu*tt*er
le*t*	walke*d*	bu*tt*on
fi*t*	patien*t*	pa*tt*ern
foo*t*	poli*te*	hi*tt*ing
shu*t*	fain*t*	un*t*il
slo*t*	crosse*d*	li*tt*le

1. "Bright before it, beat the water."
2. Gilbert left his hat, coat, and net in the boat.
3. The artist bought ten tiny tubes of paint.
4. The teacher taught Tony to write neatly.
5. Put the pattern and the buttons into Matilda's basket.
6. Harriet bought a tan tassel for her belt.
7. The little pine tree wished to be tall and stately.
8. Martin asked Margaret to typewrite the letter.
9. Ottawa, the capital of Canada, is situated in Ontario on the Ottawa River.
10. Tin is a soft, lustrous, white metal which becomes brittle when heated.
11. Austin is the capital of Texas, the largest State in the Union.
12. Wilbert and Herbert walked to the tulip tree in the heart of the forest.
13. Birds twittered in the tree tops and a swift mountain stream tumbled over stones and roots.
14. "Under his slouched hat, left and right
    He glanced; the old flag met his sight."

d is a voiced consonant

Press the tip of the tongue on the gums behind the upper teeth as for *t*, and expel the breath with vibration of the vocal cords.

Webster, d Funk and Wagnalls, d Phonetic Symbol, d

Drill: dah, da, dee, doo, doh, daw
ad, ed, id, ood, ud, od

This sound occurs initially, finally, and medially:

*d*art	*d*ad	*d*are
*d*ay	*d*ead	*d*irt
*d*eed	*d*id	*d*uty
*d*o	*d*umb	*d*ire
*d*ough	*d*ot	*d*oily
*d*awn	*d*oll	*d*own

1. Dorothea did darn Daisy's doily.
2. Dare to do your duty!
3. Don't drop the dainty dish, Dora.
4. Daniel Davis decided to descend into the dense wood.
5. Did Delia dust the dark mahogany desk?
6. Dr. Dunne drove directly to the dentist's.
7. The damsel decorated the dining-room with daisies.
8. Day dawned as the daring rider dashed down the road.
9. Dick Dawson made a pond for the ducks by damming the ditch.

fa*d*	chil*d*	bi*dd*en
hea*d*	car*d*	la*dd*er
li*d*	lea*d*	pa*dd*ing
stoo*d*	sala*d*	mai*d*en
mu*d*	har*d*	ra*d*ish
po*d*	reward	lea*d*er

1. Ned heard the measured tread of the lads on deck.
2. "Delaware, Dover, Rhode Island, Providence," answered Edward.
3. Dutch traders from Holland settled New Amsterdam.
4. A tadpole lived in the dark, deep, muddy pond.
5. Harold drew a design for Lydia's card-case.
6. Edgar divided the dainties among his friends.
7. The dancing doll delighted the toddling child.
8. Adelaide made a delicious pudding for dinner.
9. The dignified judge danced at his daughter's wedding.
10. Fred planted the dahlias and daisies beside the bed of daffodils.
11. The timid deer turned his lifted head, gazed toward the meadow and listened.
12. That cold December day Douglas and David waded through the deep drifts to the drug store.
13. "All that glitters is not gold,
    Often have ye heard that told."
14. "And the song from beginning to end,
    I found again in the heart of a friend."

Substitution of One Sound for Another

t for *d*
d for *t*

tah dah, ta da, tee dee, too doo, toh doh, taw daw
at ad, et ed, it id, oot ood, ut ud, ot od

Pronounce these words vertically then horizontally, making an aspirate after each *t* and voicing every *d:*

Say day not tay		Say little not liddle	
tin	din	laid	late
tan	Dan	cold	colt
tick	Dick	heed	heat
tent	dent	lid	lit
tip	dip	ladle	later
time	dime	muddle	mutter
ten	den	ladder	latter

1. Do not put the pudding into the tin can.
2. Dora read the story to Tom and Dan.
3. The little lad put the tiny paddle on the mantel.
4. "Our band is few, but true and tried, our leader frank and bold;
   The British soldier trembles, when Marion's name is told."
5. The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want.

Substitution of One Sound for Another

d for *th* as in this

dah thah, da tha, dee thee, doo thoo, doh thoh, daw thaw

ad ath, ed eth, id ith, ood ooth, ud uth, od oth

Pronounce these words vertically then horizontally:

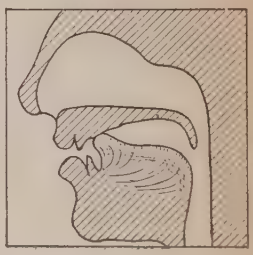
Say them not dem		Say with not wid	
den	then	ride	writhe
day	they	read	wreathe
dare	their	rider	writher
dense	thence	header	heather
doe	though	seed	seethe
dye	thy	ladder	lather
dine	thine	reading	wreathing

1. Then Dan did the daring deed.
2. Dick went farther and farther into the dense wood.
3. That day they drove to the northern end of the town.
4. Dorothy's father took her to see the bathers.
5. Daisy's brother climbed the ladder and hung the wreathes.
6. Theodore and Dora went with mother to the leather store.
7. Either father or David will gather the load of heather.
8. Though Dan is darker than Edmond he is lighter than his other brother.

n is a nasal consonant

Equivalents: gn as in gnaw; kn as in knee

Press the tip of the tongue against the gums, back of the upper teeth, expel the breath with vibration of the vocal cords and turn the sound into the nasal cavities.



Webster, n Funk and Wagnalls, n Phonetic Symbol, n

Drill: nah, na, nee, noo, noh, naw
an, en, in, oon, un, on

This sound occurs initially, finally, and medially:

*n*ard	*n*ap	*n*e'er
*n*ame	*n*et	*n*erve
*n*eat	*n*ip	*n*ew
*n*oon	*n*ut	*n*ice
*n*o	*kn*ob	*n*oise
*n*aught	*n*ot	*n*oun

1. Nelson's nephew gave the newsboy a nickel.
2. The neat nursemaid noticed her neighbor's new runabout.
3. Nancy, Nina, and Nanny are nick-names for Anne.
4. The knave found a keen knife among the nicknacks.
5. Nine knitting needles were in Nellie's new knitting bag.

tan	mean	honor
den	ruin	miner
pin	prune	fonder
ton	clean	sound
sun	brown	dinner
on	coin	mountain

1. The sign on the garden fence was blown down.
2. The man's keen eyes scanned the new machine.
3. Nathan joined the Navy when he was nineteen.
4. Milton spent twenty cents for candy and popcorn.
5. Helen's cousin Nicholas will be twenty-one next Monday.
6. Mr. Norman did not increase the rents of his tenants.
7. The Declaration of Independence was written by Jefferson.
8. Herman had prunes, bananas, and nuts for lunch.
9. Benjamin found his fortune in a Nevada mine.
10. Benedict Arnold asked Washington for the command of West Point.
11. The ships were named the Nina, the Pinta, and the Santa Maria.
12. The cocoon opened one day in June and a fine Luna moth came forth.
13. "Run, little rivulet, run!
    Summer is fairly begun."
14. "Count that day lost whose low descending sun,
    Views from thy hand no worthy action done."

Final Consonant Combinations

apt, ept, ipt, oopt, upt, opt
aft, eft, ift, ooft, uft, oft
abd, ebd, ibd, oobd, ubd, obd
amd, emd, imd, oomd, umd, omd

Pronounce the final combinations distinctly:

pt	*ft*	*bd*	*md*
rapt	craft	ebbed	blamed
leaped	raft	webbed	aimed
stepped	shaft	bribed	jammed
wept	cleft	jibed	crammed
crypt	theft	robed	hemmed
stripped	drift	ribbed	seemed
stooped	gift	cribbed	chimed
draped	soft	lobed	combed
reaped	waft	sobbed	roamed
striped	tuft	daubed	foamed
stopped	puffed	bobbed	fumed
looped	stuffed	robbed	roomed
unkempt	coughed	rubbed	charmed

1. The boys hopped, skipped, jumped, and clapped.
2. Sophia left the soft silk in the loft.
3. The child sobbed when he stubbed his toe.
4. Emma said that trimmed rhymed with rimmed.
5. "He went to the windows of those who slept,
   And over each pane like a fairy crept."
6. "From out the torrent's troubled drift
   Above the storm our prayers we lift."

Final Consonant Combinations

avd, evd, ivd, oovd, uvd, ovd
athd, ethd, ithd, oothd, uthd, othd
amp, emp, imp, oomp, ump, omp
anth, enth, inth, oonth, unth, onth
avn, evn, ivn, oovn, uvn, ovn
adth, edth, idth, oodth, udth, odth

Pronounce the final combinations distinctly:

vd	*thd*	*nth*	*vr*
carved	bathed	month	oven
waved	breathed	plinth	even
grieved	sheathed	seventh	given
thrived	wreathed	eleventh	raven
roved	writhed	*mp*	*dth*
grooved	loathed	tramp	width
moved	clothed	pump	breadth
nerved	mouthed	hemp	hundredth

1. The father braved the waves and saved his child.
2. The teacher believed that the boy had improved.
3. May soothed the child and smoothed his pillow.
4. September is the ninth month and November is the eleventh.
5. The tramp limped to the pump in the stumpy swamp.
6. Stephen saved the seven cloven-footed animals.
7. "Thankful to work for all the seven,
   Trusting the rest to One in Heaven."

Final Consonant Combinations

ant, ent, int, oont, unt, ont
and, end, ind, oond, und, ond
atn, etn, itn, ootn, utn, otn
adn, edn, idn, oodn, udn, odn

Pronounce the final combinations distinctly:

nt	*nd*	*tn*	*dn*
saint	land	oaten	sadden
can't	bound	beaten	hidden
count	pained	threaten	garden
bent	wand	brighten	gladden
tint	drowned	forgotten	maiden
point	yawned	kitten	leaden
blunt	swooned	lighten	widen
hunt	joined	button	ridden
print	ruined	written	sodden

1. "We know not whither the hunter went,
   Nor how the last of his days was spent."
2. Lena darned the socks and lined the hat.
3. The printer lent Tony ten cents.
4. The kitten had eaten the wheaten cakes.
5. Leyton meant to mend the torn tent.
6. The child was frightened but not bitten by the dog.
7. The maiden found the plant trodden into the ground.
8. Leland Haddon opened the gate for the laden gardener.

Substitution of One Sound for Another

n for *m*
m for *n*

mah nah, ma na, mee nee, moo noo, moh noh, maw naw,
am an, em en, im in, oom oon, um un, om on

Pronounce these words vertically then horizontally:

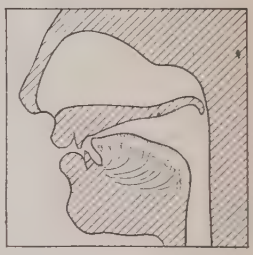
mail	nail	fame	fain
map	nap	boom	boon
met	net	dime	dine
might	night	comb	cone
mash	gnash	game	gain
meat	neat	them	then
mock	knock	beam	bean
moon	noon	seem	seen
mum	numb	sum	son
muse	news	loam	lone
motion	notion	foam	phone
mettle	nettle	coming	cunning

1. Nine of the new mats are mine.
2. Marion heard the rain on the pane Monday night.
3. John gave ten dimes for the meat and nine cents for the meal.
4. Nathan made money selling knitting machines.
5. Mildred and Nettie made nine neat aprons for the Belgian children.

s is a breathed consonant

Equivalents: ps as in psalm; c as in cent; ss as in miss; sc as in scene; st as in glisten

Place the sides of the tongue against the upper teeth and gums. Force the breath over the tip and between the closed or nearly closed teeth, making a soft hissing sound.



Webster, s Funk and Wagnalls, s Phonetic Symbol, s

Drill: sah, sa, see, soo, soh, saw
as, es, is, oos, us, os

This sound occurs initially, finally, and medially:

*ps*alm	sap	si*r*
*s*ay	*c*ent	*s*uit
*s*ee	*s*ink	*s*ign
*s*oon	*s*oot	*s*oil
*s*old	*s*up	*s*our
*s*aw	*s*ob	*s*ound

1. Sylvia sold soda, salt, spice, and celery to Susan.
2. Seven sisters sat on the steps sewing sweaters.
3. Texas, Mississippi, and Tennessee are Southern States.
4. On Saturday Mr. Somers took Sadie and Sam to the circus.

la*ss*	sister	lesson
stre*ss*	ha*s*ten	lassie
thi*s*	li*s*ten	message
pu*ss*	lisped	dresses
fu*ss*	cla*s*ped	fa*s*ten
lo*ss*	mu*s*cle	rescue

1. Bess will make a dress for Jess.
2. Did the Prince find Cinderella's glass slipper?
3. Columbus sailed from Palos, Spain.
4. The servant placed the spoon beside the soup-plate.
5. "Is the city of St. Louis in Missouri?" said Rufus.
6. Bessie and her sister skated over the glassy ice.
7. Mr. Nicholson and Lester saw the salt works at Syracuse.
8. St. Augustine is the oldest town in the United States.
9. Russel received some silk socks for a Christmas present.
10. A Red Cross nurse stepped from the bus and entered the hospital.
11. Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton are cities of Pennsylvania.
12. All the forest's life was in it,
    All its mystery and its magic,
    All the lightness of the birch-tree,
    And the toughness of the cedar,
    And the larch's supple sinews.

—FROM HIAWATHA'S SAILING.

Initial Consonant Combinations

twah, twa, twee, twoo, twoh, twaw
swah, swa, swee, swoo, swoh, swaw

tw		*sw*	
twain	twinkle	swain	swell
tweed	twelve	swarm	swing
twin	twaddle	swoon	swish
twig	twenty	swore	swoop
twirl	twine	swamp	sweep
twinge	twitch	swine	swift
twice	twilight	sweater	swim
twill	twiddle	swallow	sway
twang	twelfth	swindle	switch

1. "If one of the twines of a twist do untwist,
The twine that untwisteth, untwisteth the twist."
2. "Twitter, twitter, twitter," went the sweet voice of the swallow.
3. Twice we heard the sweet "tweet, tweet, tweet" in the twilight.
4. The sweltering Swede swayed and swooned.
5. The swift swerved and swooped swiftly downward.
6. Mr. Swinton bought twenty tweed suits and twelve sweaters.
7. Swiftly the twittering swallows fly over swale and swamp.
8. "Swan swam over the sea. Swim, swan, swim,
Swan swam back again. Well swum, swan."

Substitution of One Sound for Another

th as in thin for *s*
s for *th* as in thin

thah sah, tha sa, thee see, thoo soo, thoh soh, thaw saw
ath as, eth es, ith is, ooth oos, uth us, oth os

Pronounce these words vertically then horizontally:

Say saw not thaw

thaw	saw
theme	seem
thong	song
thigh	sigh
thin	sin
thick	sick
thimble	symbol

Say thumb not sum

sum	thumb
sink	think
worse	worth
lass	lath
pass	path
moss	moth
miss	myth

1. Three silver thimbles stood there on the shelf.
2. We saw the moth on Theodore's spring suit.
3. Simon saved the vase that Seth thought worthless.
4. The singing of the psalm thrilled the three soldiers.
5. The thrush sat in the thicket singing a sweet song.
6. The thoughtless sailor threw the salt into the thick sirup.
7. Arthur's sister Ruth saved her pennies to go to the moving pictures.

Initial and Final Consonant Combinations

st

stah, sta, stee, stoo, stoh, staw
ast, est, ist, oost, ust, ost

start	stamp	stair
stay	step	stir
steel	still	stew
stoop	stood	sty
stow	stun	stout
stall	stop	store

1. Stanley Stafford strolled slowly down the street.
2. Stella stitched the strip to the striped stocking.
3. The strong steer stamped the straw in the stable.
4. Stewart stayed in the station during the storm.
5. The studious statesman strolled near the stadium.
6. Mrs. Stevens stirred the stew on the stove.
7. The stork was standing on a stick in the steeple.
8. Estelle stood on the stone steps and studied the marble statue.
9. Steve strapped on his skates and started for the store.
10. The tourist stood in the cavern and stared at the stalactites and stalagmites.
11. Did the students stand straight and still while the stars and stripes were lowered?

west	most	faced
vest	just	tossed
burst	least	leased
nest	boast	passed
list	hoist	massed
frost	oust	missed
must	roast	erased
first	thrust	pressed
rust	roost	guessed
worst	joist	dressed
east	moist	placed

1. Constance sang the first and last stanzas.
2. A moist mist hid most of the mast as they sailed past.
3. The stout stick was lost near the stable.
4. The host served the finest of feasts to his guests.
5. Mr. West and Ernest stepped from the fast express at its last stop.
6. Esther placed the strawberries and toast before Mr. Stanton.
7. A severe storm sent the vessel against the steep coast.
8. The stupid teamster insists that he must ride on the last step of the bus.
9. "There is a spot of earth supremely blest,
   A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest."
10. "Halt! the dust-brown ranks stood fast,
    Fire! out blazed the rifle's blast."
11. "And each flower and herb on earth's dark breast,
    Rose from the dreams of its wintry rest."

Initial and Final Consonant Combinations

spah, spa, spee, spoo, spoh, spaw
smah, sma, smee, smoo, smoh, smaw

sp		*sm*	
spar	asp	smart	smuggle
spare	rasp	smear	smelt
speed	hasp	smooth	smoulder
spoon	lisp	smoke	smithy
spoke	crisp	smile	smilax
spawn	grasp	smack	smother
spat	wasp	smell	smash
speck	clasp	smith	smatter
spill	wisp	smock	smirch
spot	gasp	smudge	smite

1. She spilled a spoonful of soup on the spotless spread.
2. Can the Spanish pupil spell spider, spoke, and speech?
3. Spencer lisps when he says wasp, clasp, grasp, and crisp.
4. Sport spied the sprawling spy under the spruce tree.
5. The spinner spoke about the broken spoke and the spindle.
6. He grasped a wisp of straw that clung to the aspen.
7. Mrs. Smillie smocked her small daughter's frock.
8. The smith smashed the smooth spoke when he smote it.
9. The smoke from the smouldering fire made the small boy's eyes smart.

Initial and Final Combinations

sn

snah, sna, snee, snoo, snoh, snaw
asn, esn, isn, oosn, usn, osn

*sn*arl	*sn*ap	ox*en*	cha*sten*
*sn*ake	*sn*ell	li*sten*	moi*sten*
*sn*eeze	*sn*ip	fa*sten*	ha*sten*
*sn*ood	*sn*ub	wa*xen*	loo*sen*
*sn*ow	*sn*ob	fla*xen*	gli*sten*
*sn*are	*sn*uff	ma*son*	par*son*
*sn*ipe	*sn*ug	per*son*	les*son*
*sn*ail	*sn*atch	bas*in*	bi*son*
*sn*ag	*sn*eer	coars*en*	chri*sten*

1. The snail's snug home is under the snow.
2. The snuff made the mason sneeze.
3. She loosened the snood round her flaxen hair.
4. The vixen snipped the fish hook from the snell.
5. She hastened to moisten the dry earth.
6. Rover sniffed and snarled at the oxen.
7. The snapping turtle or the snipe was caught in the snare.
8. The Snyder boys fastened a glistening sword to the snowman's belt.
9. "Whether we look, or whether we listen,
   We hear life murmur, or see it glisten."

Final Consonant Combinations

aps, eps, ips, oops, ups, ops
afs, efs, ifs, oofs, ufs, ofs
aths, eths, iths, ooths, uths, oths

Pronounce the final combinations distinctly:

ps	*fs*	*ths*
straps	reefs	deaths
drapes	waifs	breaths
steps	roofs	myths
rips	muffs	growths
stops	sniffs	heaths
lips	chafes	births
stoops	troughs	depths
romps	cuffs	fifths
ropes	chiefs	sixths
steeps	coughs	sevenths
sips	staffs	hearths

1. Philip's club sent cups and pipes to the troops.
2. He leaps from the steps and trips on the ropes.
3. Ralph laughs as he climbs the bluffs.
4. Fido sniffs at the muffs near the troughs.
5. The two Smiths worked there for three months.
6. The waifs on the skiffs saw the sun on the roofs and the cliffs.
7. "And the leaves like little ships
   Sail about on tiny trips."

Final Consonant Combinations

ats, ets, its, oots, uts, ots
asts, ests, ists, oosts, usts, osts
ans, ens, ins, oons, uns, ons

Pronounce the final combinations distinctly:

ts	*sts*	*ns*
hats	lasts	mince
frets	beasts	once
beets	posts	fence
rates	wrists	quince
sits	nests	ounce
writes	masts	lance
oats	joists	rinse
nuts	bursts	dunce
hearts	crusts	sense
habits	tests	prince
paints	roasts	pence

1. "Amidst the mists and coldest frosts,
With barest wrists and stoutest boasts,
He thrusts his fists against the posts,
And still insists he sees the ghosts."
2. Lucy bastes the vests and the waists.
3. Lawrence and Clarence had a chance to go to France.
4. "Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance."

z is a voiced consonant

Equivalents: x as in Xenophon; s as in was; cz as in czar.

Place the tongue as for *s* and expel the breath with vibration of the vocal cords.

Webster, z Funk and Wagnalls, z Phonetic Symbol, z

Drill: zah, za, zee, zoo, zoh, zaw
az, ez, iz, ooz, uz, oz

This sound occurs, initially, finally, and medially:

*cz*ar	*z*ephyr	*z*innia
*z*any	*z*inc	*z*ealot
*z*eal	*z*est	*Z*enobia
*z*oo	*z*ebra	*Z*achary
*z*one	*z*enith	*X*avier
*z*ero	*z*eppelin	*X*erxes

1. Zenobia played the zither with zest.
2. Isidore's razor fell on the zinc.
3. Moses sowed zinnia seeds.
4. Zachary was amazed at the size of the zeppelin.
5. A zephyr stirred the leaves on the azalia bush.
6. There was a reason for the zigzag paths.
7. Rosamond can locate Zanzibar, Zambezi, and Zuider Zee.
8. His friends chose crackers and raisin cookies.
9. The blaze caused much confusion among the grazing herds.

has	réason	measles
says	visit	season
is	breezy	frozen
his	usurp	lazy
does	music	because
was	geyser	please
graze	wisdom	preside

1. It is easy but not always wise to criticize.
2. John's present position is not a pleasant one.
3. The zebra grazed on the edge of the desert.
4. Rosalind's brothers visited the museum.
5. The flags fluttered in the whizzing breeze.
6. Susan gazed at the crimson clouds.
7. Hazel and Eliza squeezed the lemons.
8. The physician raised the wheezing child in his arms.
9. The sign reads, "Business Men's Lunch."
10. The busy bees buzzed and buzzed and buzzed.
11. Jane's cousin was pleased with the prize, a beautiful bronze easel.
12. The boys took pictures of the frozen falls and streams.
13. That season the crimson leaves and the music of the birds made our visit to the chasm a pleasant one.
14. "September bears her golden sheaves,
    October strews her russet leaves."
15. "I bring fresh showers for the thirsting flowers
    From the seas and the streams."

The sound of *s* as in *raps*

as, es, is, oos, us, os

raps	hats	mice	nice
capes	sticks	niece	rice
muffs	boats	race	puss
roofs	coats	peace	miss
sacks	rates	geese	this
cliffs	eats	lace	pass
laughs	bites	loose	less
puffs	depths	mass	thus
racks	grapes	thrice	goose

1. Jess gave the rusks to us.
2. Miss White's horse eats the oats.
3. The muffs and hats are with the capes.
4. This nice goose will not hiss at us.
5. The dog sniffs at the rabbit's footprints.
6. Bats and chimney swifts eat insects.
7. Clarice makes delicious rice cakes.
8. This horse stepped on a piece of the harness.
9. Jesse Joyce left the coats and the caps in the boats.
10. Miss Price sent her niece a piece of lace from France.
11. Beatrice picks up the books and puts them on the racks.
12. "Now for a madcap galloping chase!
    I'll make a commotion in every place!"

The sound of *z* as in *buzz*

az, ez, iz, ooz, uz, oz

sees	rays	wise	always
gives	buys	knees	becaus ,
ways	corns	freeze	arouse
sneeze	boys	size	phrase
gauze	hers	maize	wheeze
goes	eyes	please	tease
lose	plays	toys	amaze
buzz	stays	seize	exerci e

1. Please excuse those who sneeze.
2. Joe's nose and toes are frozen.
3. Sarah's mother cans plums, pears, and peaches.
4. Tears ooze from his eyes.
5. What is the size of his gloves and his shoes?
6. James says the boys teased the cows as they grazed.
7. On rainy days Rose reads or sews.
8. Mrs. Wise says she saw clouds, birds, trees, and flowers.
9. Close the window or the breeze will freeze the rose.
10. Isidore hears the noise of the buzz-saw in the woods.
11. Close your eyes and doze until Daisy brings the crackers and cheese.
12. "Brothers, sisters, husbands, wives,
Followed the Piper for their lives."

Final Consonant Combinations

abz, ebz, ibz, oobz, ubz, obz
avz, evz, ivz, oovz, uvz, ovz
athz, ethz, ithz, oothz, uthz, othz

Pronounce the final combinations distinctly:

bz	*vz*	*thz*
cabs	moves	mouths
ebbs	gives	lathes
robes	paves	oaths
globes	lives	smoothes
cubes	weaves	tithes
crabs	hives	writhes
babes	sleeves	truths
webs	strives	soothes
shrubs	proves	clothes
tribes	roves	seethes

1. The squirrel robs the corn cribs.
2. Put the tubes and the knobs into the tubs.
3. The cabs were hidden by the shrubs.
4. Rose wears Steve's gloves when she drives.
5. There were no stoves in the caves.
6. The life-saver dives beneath the waves and saves lives.
7. The youths cut the grass along the paths with scythes.
8. The athlete breathes deeply and bathes frequently.

Final Consonant Combinations

anz, enz, inz, oonz, unz, onz
amz, emz, imz, oomz, umz, omz
azn, ezn, izn, oozn, uzn, ozn
azm, ezm, izm, oozm, uzm, ozm

Pronounce the final combinations distinctly:

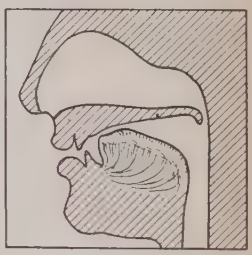
nz	*mz*	*zn*
trains	climbs	raisin
lines	homes	prison
bones	looms	risen
cans	limbs	blazon
pens	rooms	poison
pins	lambs	reason
tunes	hems	*zm*
canes	alms	spasm
wrens	times	prism
stuns	dreams	chrism
buns	palms	enthusiasm

1. Are the men's lanterns in the mines?
2. The teams drew many tons of beans to the factory.
3. Mrs. Holmes bought buns and raisins.
4. Helen's cousin washed the spoons and the pans.
5. The robins search for worms on the lawns.
6. A dozen frozen desserts were chosen.
7. During the winter season the streams are frozen.
8. The prisoners in the chasm proved their heroism.

sh is a breathed consonant

Equivalents: s as in sugar; si as in excursion; ce as in ocean; ci as in delicious; ch as in Chicago; ti as in nation.

Place the sides of the tongue as for *s*, raise the front and force the breath over the obstruction thus formed through the nearly closed teeth.



Webster, sh Funk and Wagnalls, sh Phonetic Symbol, ʃ

Drill: shah, sha, shee, shoo, show, shaw
ash, esh, ish, oosh, ush, osh

This sound occurs initially, finally, and medially:

*sh*ark	*sh*ad	*sh*are
*sh*ade	*sh*ell	*sh*irk
*sh*e	*sh*ip	*sh*ine
*sh*oe	*sh*ould	*sh*y
*sh*ow	*sh*ut	*sh*out
*sh*awl	*sh*op	*sh*ower

1. Charlotte showed the shopper the shining shuttle.
2. The shepherd sheared the sheep with a sharp shears.
3. Shirley shared the sherbet with Miss Sherman.
4. She said that she was sure that the sugar was on the shelf.

da*sh*	o*c*ean	deli*c*ious
me*sh*	mili*t*ia	ma*ch*ine
fi*sh*	bu*sh*es	blu*sh*ing
bu*sh*	cru*sh*ed	u*sh*er
slu*sh*	pen*s*ion	spla*sh*ing
wa*sh*	mo*t*ion	pre*c*ious
squa*sh*	vi*c*ious	vaca*t*ion

1. Do you wish the fresh fish placed in the dish?
2. Mrs. Fisher finished crocheting the tam-o'-shanter.
3. Felicia showed the Persian shawl to Marcia.
4. Horatio pushed the squash under the bush.
5. Sam polished his shoes with the brush until they shone.
6. Lucretia wished to become a musician.
7. The fisherman showed the shell fish to Mr. Ashmore.
8. The sheet of still water shimmered and shone in the moonshine.
9. The physician sent shaving-soap and brushes to the official and his associates.
10. The shattered ship on the ocean showed no signs of life to the patient watchers on the shore.
11. Washington, Michigan, and New Hampshire are in the northern section of the United States.
12. Shaking and shivering, she waded the shallow stream, holding a string of fish over her shoulder.
13. Jove! Jove! this Shepherd's passion
    Is much upon my fashion.

—SHAKESPEARE.

Substitution of One Sound for Another

s for *z*
z for *s*

sah zah, sa za, see zee, soo zoo, soh zoh, saw zaw
as az, es ez, is iz, oos ooz, us uz, os oz

Pronounce these words vertically then horizontally:

Say zone not sone		Say size not sise	
sink	zinc	buss	buzz
seal	zeal	mace	maize
sou	zoo	peace	peas
ice	eyes	face	phaze
race	rays	loose	lose
hiss	his	price	prize
fuss	fuzz	muscle	muzzle

1. Susan sowed zinnia and azalia seeds.
2. Eliza sold six zuzu snaps to Ezra.
3. The boys will race for the prize on Saturday.
4. "Show your tickets, please," said Sam to the travelers.
5. Mrs. Jones buys rice and raisins at the grocer's.
6. The fragrance of the sweet peas was wafted to the piazza.
7. Bessie gazed at the policeman as he assisted the dazed soldier to rise from the ice.

Substitution of One Sound for Another

s for *sh*
sh for *s*

sah shah, sa sha, see shee, soo shoo, soh shoh, saw shaw
as ash, es esh, is ish, oos oosh, us ush, os osh

Pronounce these words vertically then horizontally:

Say she not see		Say gas not gash	
save	shave	class	clash
sigh	shy	plus	plush
sell	shell	puss	push
sip	ship	lass	lash
sole	shoal	lease	leash
sort	short	mess	mesh
sour	shower	Russel	Russia
subtle	shuttle	parcel	partial

1. She said she saw ships sailing on a shining sea.
2. "Should such shapely sashes shabby stitches show?"
3. Shakespeare, Tennyson, Keats, and Shelley were English poets.
4. Susan Sheridan sold six tickets for the show.
5. Mr. Sherman sought shelter from the sun's rays under the sycamore.
6. The fisherman saw some shady nooks along the shallow stream.

zh is a voiced consonant

Equivalents: si in vision, zi in glazier, su in treasure, z in azure, g in mirage

Place the tongue in the position for *sh*, and expel the breath with vibration of the vocal cords.

Webster, zh Funk and Wagnalls, ʒ Phonetic Symbol ʒ

Drill: zhah, zha, zhee, zhoo, zhoh, zhaw
azh, ezh, izh, oozh, uzh, ozh

This sound occurs finally and medially:

mira*g*e	adhe*s*ion	allu*s*ion
rou*g*e	elu*s*ion	explo*s*ion
deci*s*ion	corro*s*ion	intru*s*ion
colli*s*ion	sei*z*ure	mea*s*ure
explo*s*ion	plea*s*ure	compo*s*ure

1. Shall we tread a measure?
   Yes, with greatest pleasure.

2. The explosion caused much confusion among that division.

3. Their seclusion in the inclosure prevented the seizure of the treasure.

4. The account of the invasion hastened his decision.

5. He said that a mirage was an optical illusion.

6. Mrs. Frazer's azure eyes danced with pleasure as she showed the osier basket to us.

vi*si*on	inva*si*on
a*zu*re	preci*si*on
u*su*al	delu*si*on
u*su*ry	persua*si*on
revi*si*on	eva*si*on
ero*si*on	vi*si*onary
divi*si*on	confu*si*on

1. The division was made with precision.

2. The visionary poet's composition was read with pleasure.

3. We will measure the wheat as usual when we have leisure.

4. Did the allusion to the event destroy the Hoosier's composure?

5. The unusual seizure of the Parisian gown caused great confusion.

6. After much persuasion Mr. Mosher gave his decision as to the cause of the collision.

7. Shouts of derision followed his evasion of the explanation of the intrusion.

8. Unusual provision was made at the menagerie to avoid an explosion.

9. King Midas spent his leisure time in seclusion with his golden treasure.

10. The judge in his decision made provision for the division of the property.

11. "Overwealthy in the treasure
Of her own exceeding pleasure."

ch is a compound breathed consonant (t + sh)

Equivalents: tch as in watch; c as in cello

Make the sound of *t* and quickly run it into *sh*.

Webster, ch Funk and Wagnalls, ć̣h Phonetic Symbol, tʃ

Drill: chah, cha, chee, choo, cho, chaw
atch, etch, itch, ootch, utch, otch

This sound occurs initially, finally, and medially:

*ch*art	*ch*ap	*ch*air
*ch*ain	*ch*eck	*ch*urn
*ch*eat	*ch*ick	*ch*imes
*ch*oose	*ch*um	*ch*ild
*ch*oke	*ch*ub	*ch*oice
*ch*alk	*ch*op	*ch*owder

1. Charles cheered the champion.
2. Do not chide the chilly child.
3. The chaplain in the chapel heard the chimes.
4. The cheery Chinese ate his chop suey with chop sticks.
5. The children played checkers and roasted chestnuts in the chimney corner.
6. A chickaree and a chickadee were in the old chestnut tree.
7. The cow chewed and chewed and the chipmunk chattered and chattered.

la*tch*	ur*ch*in	sti*tch*ed
e*tch*	pi*tch*er	or*ch*ard
pi*tch*	wa*tch*er	par*ch*ed
tou*ch*	ca*tch*er	preа*ch*ed
bo*tch*	star*ch*ed	sear*ch*ed
rea*ch*	mer*ch*ant	peа*ch*es

1. Leave the starch and the match in the kitchen.
2. Miss March will stitch the patch.
3. Richard and the merchant pitched their tent on the beach.
4. A chubby child sat on a bench eating a peach.
5. The chandler exchanged the chow-chow for the cheese.
6. Blanche saw the woodchuck in the orchard.
7. Chirping chats perched in the birch-tree.
8. Which child touched the chair and the couch?
9. The artist sketched the ancient Scotch church.
10. Put the chisel, the wrench, and the chain into the chest.
11. A branch of luscious cherries was in the china dish.
12. Mr. Cratchet and Chester searched the forest for beech and birch trees.
13. Did the teacher reprove the mischievous urchin for breaking the chalk?
14. Miss Beach ordered chowder, chops, chow-chow, and chocolate pudding for lunch.
15. Archie left the torch, the match, and the latch-key on Miss Pritchard's porch.

j is a compound voiced consonant (d + zh)

Equivalents: g as in gem; dg as in edge

Make the sound of *d* and run it into *zh*. *j* is the sound of *ch* voiced.

Webster, j Funk and Wagnalls, dʒ Phonetic Symbol, dʒ

Drill: jah, ja, jee, joo, joh, jaw
aj, ej, ij, ooj, uj, oj

This sound occurs initially, finally, and medially:

*j*ar	*j*am	*g*erm
*j*ade	*g*em	*j*ibe
*j*eer	*j*ib	*j*oist
*j*ute	*j*udge	*j*oy
*j*olt	*j*ot	*j*ourney
*j*aw	*j*ob	*j*uicy

1. John Jones joined the junior Jeffersonian Club.
2. George studied geography, geometry, and geology.
3. During June and July Julia made jelly and jam.
4. Jessie gave orange juice and junket to Gerard.
5. Mrs. Jackson and Miss James spent January in Georgia.
6. The jolly juggler jumped over the large jar.
7. Marjorie and her aged father journeyed from Germany to Egypt.

ba*dge*	*urge*	a*g*ent
he*dge*	*edge*	ra*g*ing
bri*dge*	courage	re*j*ect
tru*dge*	dre*dge*	e*dg*ed
fu*dge*	sle*dge*	in*j*ury
do*dge*	sage	reli*g*ion

1. Judge not, that ye be not judged.
2. Jack jumped when he heard the huge giant.
3. Eugenia and Madge made chocolate fudge.
4. Jane gave the soldiers grapejuice, rolls, and jelly.
5. A large jackal jumped from the edge of the ledge.
6. James and Eugene took Joseph's jar of jam.
7. The enraged giant tried to injure the gentle midget.
8. Geoffrey gave the gentians and geraniums to Jeanette.
9. Genevieve arranged the pages of the journal.
10. Juicy oranges and large pears were in Gerald's basket.
11. The jury rejoiced at the justice of the judge.
12. The joyful jockey and the jobber enjoyed Jerome's joke.
13. The gentleman bought the gem from a Japanese jeweler.
14. The general rejoined the major and the engineer, and they trudged on to the fort.
15. Mr. Johnston gave Sedgwick a copy of Julius Cæsar and Justin a copy of Evangeline.
16. The gymnast misjudged the distance from the barge to the margin of the lake.

Final Consonant Combinations

adz, edz, idz, oodz, udz, odz
azd, ezd, izd, oozd, uzd, ozd
asht, esht, isht, oosht, usht, osht

Pronounce the final combinations in these words distinctly:

dz	*zd*	*sht*
heads	amazed	cashed
lids	sneezed	wished
plods	aroused	flashed
sides	teased	crushed
leads	abused	fished
rides	praised	hushed
hoods	poised	lashed
crowds	advised	mashed
bids	dozed	blushed
avoids	prized	threshed

1. The lads brought six loads of hides to the dock.
2. Edmond's cries roused the soldiers from their beds.
3. Did the maids pick the buds, pods, and seeds?
4. Mrs. Rhodes shops early and avoids the crowds.
5. Fred mused while the cows grazed and the bees buzzed.
6. He used a lantern when he closed the sides of the tent.
7. The car crashed into the stand and pushed it over.
8. Thomas washed his face and brushed his teeth.
9. Rover dashed through the crowd and Jack rushed after him.

Substitution of One Sound for Another

sh for *ch*
ch for *j*

shah chah, sha cha, shee chee, shoo choo, shoh choh, shaw chaw

ash ach, esh ech, ish ich, oosh ooch, ush uch, osh och

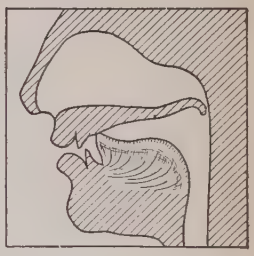
Pronounce these words vertically then horizontally:

Say chain not shain		Say joy not choy	
share	chair	cheer	jeer
shoes	choose	chug	jug
sheep	cheap	chin	gin
shear	cheer	chest	jest
sheaf	chief	chill	gill
ship	chip	etch	edge
dish	ditch	batch	badge
wash	watch	rich	ridge
crush	crutch	beseech	besiege

1. Charles thought the shoes in the shop were cheap.
2. Julia washed the china dish and put it on the shelf.
3. The chip from the birch struck George on the chin.
4. Which badge did the teacher give to John?
5. The engineer watched the huge machine crush the stones.
6. Jane shared the cherries with Charles, George, and Joseph.

l is a voiced consonant

Place the tip of the tongue on the gums, back of the upper teeth, as for *t*, and expel the breath with vibration of the vocal cords, allowing the voice to escape at the sides of the tongue.



Webster, l Funk and Wagnalls, l Phonetic Symbol, l

Drill: lah, la, lee, loo, loh, law
al, el, il, ool, ul, ol

This sound occurs initially, finally, and medially:

*l*ark	*l*amp	*l*air
*l*ay	*l*et	*l*earn
*l*ea	*l*id	*l*ute
*l*oop	*l*ook	*l*ine
*l*oad	*l*ump	*l*oin
*l*aw	*l*ot	*l*oud

1. The luckless Luke lost his luggage in the lake.
2. The lion and the leopard leaped from the ledge.
3. Lettie left London for Liverpool on the last day of July.
4. Lillian led the little lame lad to a low bench under the lilacs.

sha*ll*	ani*m*a*l*	si*l*ver
te*ll*	scho*o*l	e*l*even
wi*ll*	came*l*	a*ll*ey
pu*ll*	cerea*l*	de*l*ight
sku*ll*	annua*l*	is*l*and
kno*ll*	shove*l*	o*l*ive

1. Phil will fill the pail at the well.
2. The Nile valley is very fertile.
3. Laura left the library at eleven o'clock.
4. La Salle and his little band explored Louisiana.
5. The miller will sell the old millwheel.
6. Alexander Hamilton was killed in a duel.
7. Did Longfellow love little children?
8. The thistle is flowering on Scotland's hills.
9. The beautiful city of Burlington is on Lake Champlain.
10. The lady will lend her lantern to the lonely traveler.
11. Mildred spent April in Colorado and California.
12. Lafayette helped the Colonists during the Revolution.
13. The purple lilacs looked well on the large old mantel.
14. Lottie and Eliza live in a low valley among the hills.
15. Beautiful Lake Killarney lies in Ireland, the Emerald Isle.
16. Walter and William labored early and late during the last Liberty Loan Drive.
17. "The long light shakes across the lakes,
And the wild cataract leaps in glory."

Initial and Final Consonant Combinations

plah, pla, plee, ploo, ploh, plaw
apl, epl, ipl, oopl, upl, opl
blah, bla, blee, bloo, bloh, blaw
abl, ebl, ibl, oobl, ubl, obl

pl		*bl*	
plaza	steeple	blarney	Bible
play	people	blade	able
plum	maple	bleak	nibble
plead	dimple	blew	babble
plume	ripple	blow	pebble
plan	sample	blithe	humble
pledge	crumple	block	feeble
plinth	dapple	blink	stable
plow	staple	blubber	treble

1. Please place the purple plums on the plate.
2. There was ample room in the temple for the people.
3. Mabel planted the plum pits near the apple tree.
4. The playful brook rippled under the maple.
5. A bleak blast blighted the blooms and the blossoms.
6. The plaid blanket was blue and black.
7. A blinding blizzard blew over the plain.
8. "Bluets bloom on the bluff," said Blanche.
9. The crippled rabbit hobbled over the stubble to nibble the clover.
10. "Double, double, toil and trouble,
Fire burn and caldron bubble."

Initial and Final Consonant Combinations

flah, fla, flee, floo, floh, flaw
afl, efl, ifl, oofl, ufl, ofl
slah, sla, slee, sloo, sloh, slaw
asl, esl, isl, oosl, usl, osl

fl		*sl*	
flame	baffle	slave	muscle
flee	stifle	sleeve	bristle
flow	ruffle	slow	jostle
flaw	piffle	slaw	tussle
flat	raffle	slept	gristle
fled	shuffle	slim	rustle
flint	waffle	slot	whistle
flush	rifle	slush	hustle
flour	trifle	slate	apostle
float	scuffle	slip	trestle

1. The fly flew to the flickering flame.
2. Flora bought flowers at the florist's for Florence.
3. The flicker flapped his wings and flew.
4. The flamingo fled at the muffled report of the rifle.
5. The slave slipped on the slippery sloop.
6. A slender Slav was sleeping on the sledge.
7. Sly Slawson slew six slim snakes in the slimy swamp.
8. Sam's sled slid slowly down the sleety slope.
9. Tall thistles and nettles grow around the old castle.
10. The whistle was heard above the hustle and bustle of the street.

Final Consonant Combinations

atl, etl, itl, ootl, utl, otl
adl, edl, idl, oodl, udl, odl
azl, ezl, izl, oozl, uzl, ozl
alz, elz, ilz, oolz, ulz, olz

Pronounce the final combinations distinctly:

tl	*dl*	*zl*	*lz*
nettle	curdle	hazel	toils
cattle	muddle	drizzle	nails
beetle	riddle	fizzle	heels
bottle	paddle	puzzle	spools
shuttle	peddle	nozzle	hills
whittle	hurdle	dazzle	yells
settle	middle	easel	owls
battle	puddle	sizzle	mules
mettle	waddle	guzzle	girls
scuttle	girdle	embezzle	boils

1. There is a little turtle soup in the kettle.
2. Do not meddle with the saddle and the bridle.
3. Did the rats bite the babies in the cradle
   And lick the soup from the cook's own ladle?
4. The weasel lives where the teasel and hazel grow.
5. How Bowser removed his muzzle was a puzzle to Basil.
6. Miles and Giles left the pails near the falls.
7. "Children, you are very little
   And your bones are very brittle."

Final Consonant Combinations

alp, elp, ilp, oolp, ulp, olp
alm, elm, ilm, oolm, ulm, olm
alf, elf, ilf, oolf, ulf, olf
alv, elv, ilv, oolv, ulv, olv
alth, elth, ilth, oolth, ulth, olth
alt, elt, ilt, oolt, ult, olt
als, els, ils, ools, uls, ols
ald, eld, ild, oold, uld, old

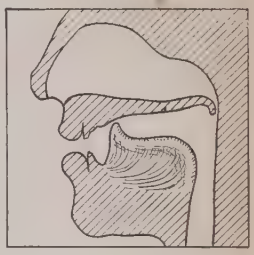
Pronounce the final combinations distinctly:

lp	*lf*	*lth*	*ls*
kelp	delf	health	false
pulp	pelf	stealth	pulse
scalp	shelf	wealth	else
lm	*lv*	*lt*	*ld*
elm	valve	halt	yield
realm	solve	belt	oiled
whelm	delve	built	mild

1. Ralph helped his father at the helm.
2. A wolf lived by the tall elm near the gulf.
3. Sylvia put twelve rolls of films on the book-shelf.
4. Health is better than wealth.
5. Arnold knelt beside the chilled child.
6. The wealthy man dwelt in an old mansion.
7. Thou shalt not bear false witness.
8. "And green and blue his sharp eyes twinkled,
   Like a candle flame where salt is sprinkled."

r is a voiced consonant

Draw the tongue back slightly and raise the sides so that they press against the upper teeth and gums. Curve the tip upward toward the front of the hard palate, expel the breath with vibration of the vocal cords, allowing the sound to escape over the tip of the tongue.



Webster, r; Funk and Wagnalls, r; Phonetic Symbol, r

Drill: rah, ra, ree, roo, roh, raw

This sound occurs initially, as in run, between vowels, as in forest, and after consonants, as in try.

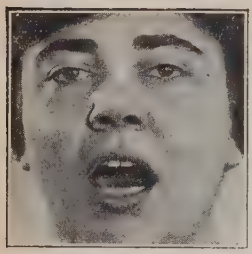
*r*aja	*r*at	*r*are
*r*ay	*r*ed	*r*ipe
*r*eed	*r*im	*r*ye
*r*oof	*r*ook	*r*oil
*r*oad	*r*un	*r*ound
*r*aw	*r*od	*r*uin

1. The reapers are reaping the ripe rye.
2. Will the rippling rill reach the rushing river?
3. The rough ranger reached for the red ruby.
4. Resolve to read, recite, and reproduce in a rich, ringing voice.

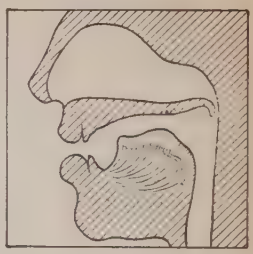
very	merrily	train
error	currant	dream
every	hurry	freeze
horror	cereal	throw
torrid	serene	prince
errand	sorry	shrank

1. Rachel has returned from her trip to Russia.
2. Ralph and Rover ran a race in the orchard.
3. Roy rolled the rope and returned to the ranch.
4. Robert rowed merrily with the current.
5. Laura put raisins into the rice-pudding.
6. Rare, red raspberries grow in the ravine.
7. Robin red-breast hurried to the cherry-tree.
8. Richard corrected the error in his arithmetic problem.
9. On Friday Vera returned the borrowed umbrella.
10. Rose read a story to Caroline and Russel.
11. Rows of radishes grow by Grandpa's asparagus bed.
12. The trapper roamed at random through the forest.
13. Raymond's favorite fruit is ripe red cherries.
14. Oranges and grape-fruit grow in Florida.
15. The St. Lawrence River drains the Great Lakes.
16. The wrecked raft was rushed to the bridge by the roaring torrent.
17. Ex-President Roosevelt travelled in Africa and South America.
18. Harry likes carrots, but Rebecca and Frances prefer Brussels sprouts.

r as in oar is a voiced consonant



Raise the sides of the tongue until they touch the upper teeth and gums. Draw the tip back, raise the front slightly and expel the breath with vibration of the vocal cords.



Webster, r Funk and Wagnalls, r Phonetic Symbol, ɹ

Note: In some parts of the East and South and in southern England this sound is omitted by many speakers. Thus *are* is pronounced *ah* and *lord, laud.*

Drill: ahr, ar, eer, oor, ohr, awr

This sound occurs finally, as in hear, and before consonants, as in hard.

far	air	fair
care	here	her
ear	fear	pure
poor	ever	fire
oar	where	our
bar	year	there

1. There was a wicker rocker in the parlor.
2. Spencer told the hunter not to scare the deer.
3. Did Eleanor enter the boat and go to the farther shore?

arm	quart	burn
hurt	hard	heard
word	lark	forty
form	word	thirty
barn	fern	birch
firm	George	girth

1. Many flowers were beaten to the earth by the storm.
2. Martha and Bertha turned toward the river.
3. Brother and sister were hard at work in the garden.
4. Herbert heard the farmer churning the butter this morning.
5. Flowers and ferns grow in a fertile valley near here.
6. A large fir log was burning in the fireplace.
7. In the early morning George heard the song of the lark.
8. Our girls learned to knit during the World War.
9. Robert Bruce learned the lesson of perseverance from a spider.
10. By Saturday the tired laborer had earned thirty-four dollars.
11. After dinner Pearl and her mother worked on their sweaters for more than an hour.
12. "Oh hark, oh hear, how thin and clear, and
thinner, clearer, farther going."
13. "A year or more with rush and roar the
surf had rolled it over."
14. "The breeze comes whispering in our ear,
That dandelions are blossoming near."

Omission of a Sound

r as in oar

Say here not he nor heerr

stow	store	sigh	sire
row	roar	high	hire
lye	lyre	you	your
sea	sear	moo	moor
he	here	mow	more
she	shear	my	mire
me	mere	tie	tire
tea	tear	two	tour
flow	floor	shoe	sure
show	shore	sow	sore

1. There is better air here than over there.
2. The fire was on the lower floor.
3. Four shots were fired at the foe.
4. Mrs. Moore will hire Mr. Ayre to shear the sheep.
5. Did your friend sell two touring cars?
6. The tired sower was sure his shoe was in the mire.
7. The mower cut more than four acres of clover.
8. We could hear the roar more distinctly as we drew near the shore.
9. Did the careless driver puncture a tire when he ran into the corner store?
10. "Honor to her! and let a tear
    Fall for her sake on Stonewall's bier."
11. "I breathed a song into the air,
    It fell to earth I know not where."

Addition of a Sound

r as in oar

Do not pronounce an *r* after these words.

Say saw not sawer		Say Emma not Emmer	
awe	America	lava	Ida
gnaw	banana	mica	Anna
draw	Arizona	idea	Ada
saw	umbrella	llama	drama
law	Augusta	sofa	vanilla
raw	Havana	papa	China
paw	Argentina	duma	arena
shaw	Bermuda	India	aroma
straw	Louisiana	Iowa	piano
caw	Jamaica	Lima	iota
thaw	Florida	Java	puma

1. Papa found a flaw in the umbrella.
2. Henrietta and Georgiana travelled by water from Havana.
3. The llama and puma are found in America.
4. Lena's kimona came from China.
5. Irma saw no sharp claws in Tabby's soft paws.
6. Montana and Minnesota border on Canada.
7. Mamma bought a vanilla soda and a banana for Eva.
8. Colombia, Venezuela, and Argentina are in South America.
9. Emma and Hannah visited Cuba, Java, and the Bermuda Islands.

Substitution of One Sound for Another

r for *l*

rah lah, ra la, ree lee, roo loo, roh loh, raw law, ar al, er el, ir il, oor ool, ur ul, or ol

Pronounce these words vertically then horizontally:

Say little not rittle

race	lace	reeling	rearing
rack	lack	filing	firing
read	lead	peeling	peering
raw	law	stealing	steering
rest	lest	failing	faring
wrist	list	ailing	airing
robe	lobe	feeling	fearing
wrung	lung	paling	paring

1. Lucy and Rose were paring apples.
2. Last February Uncle Ralph sent Arnold a box of oranges from Florida.
3. Hearing a light step Rob turned and saw Lawrence and Russel.
4. "Row, row, row the boat,
   Gently down the stream,
   Merrily, merrily, merrily, merrily,
   Life is but a dream."
5. "Lightly row! Lightly row,
   O'er the glassy waves we go."

Substitution of One Sound for Another

w for *r*

wah rah, wa ra, wee ree, woo roo,
woh roh, waw raw

Pronounce these words vertically then horizontally:

Say rap not wap

wad	rod	wade	raid
wage	rage	wag	rag
wake	rake	wail	rail
ware	rare	west	rest
will	rill	wed	red
woe	row	wise	rise
witch	rich	wing	ring
wait	rate	wipe	ripe
waft	raft	wind	rind
tweet	treat	won	run
twill	trill	twain	train
twist	tryst	tweed	treed
twice	trice	twig	trig

1. Did Rose wind the ribbon around the rod?
2. Walter taught brother Harold to weave.
3. A pretty red rose grew near the walk.
4. The winter wind raged and the waves rolled high.
5. Richard went to the grocer's to buy rice and raisins.
6. Winifred and Rebecca reached Washington on Wednesday at one o'clock.

Initial Consonant Combinations

prah, pra, pree, proo, pro, praw
brah, bra, bree, broo, bro, braw

pr		*br*	
pray	prim	Brahma	brim
preach	press	braid	bright
prove	prank	breathe	brag
prone	prod	brood	bronze
prawl	prairie	broke	brush
prow	prance	broad	brook
pride	proof	brawn	bracket
price	prop	brine	bramble

1. The priest preached in the prison to the prisoners.

2. The printer produced the proof printed on his own press.

3. Priscilla prized the precious present and proceeded to protect it.

4. The professor presented the problem in a precise and proper manner.

5. Please break a branch from the bramble.

6. Is the bric-a-brac on the bracket made of bronze or brass?

7. Bring bright briar roses for the bride's breakfast table.

8. Brian broke the brown bread and brought it to his brother.

9. Did Broderick bring the broadcloth and braid to the tailor?

Initial Consonant Combinations

frah, fra, free, froo, froh, fraw
thrah, thra, three, throo, throh, thraw

fr		*thr*	
fray	frill	three	thrill
free	fret	threw	thread
fro	frank	throw	thrash
fraud	front	thrall	throb
fright	frock	throne	thrush
frame	fritter	thrift	throng
frisk	freeze	throat	thrive
frown	frond	threat	thrice
friend	fringe	thrum	thrust

1. Frieda fried fresh fritters.
2. Jack Frost froze the fresh fruit.
3. The three millers approached the throne.
4. Did the Frenchman frown at the frugal fare?
5. Frank and Fred enjoyed the freedom from study.
6. There were frills and fringe on the French frock.
7. The frost nipped the fragrant flowers and the fruit.
8. Frances brought the fragments of the fragile frame to her friend.
9. The thresher thrust his throbbing thumb into the thick salve.
10. They rooted up the three thorn bushes and threw them through the gateway.

Initial Consonant Combinations

trah, tra, tree, troo, troh, traw
drah, dra, dree, droo, droh, draw

tr		*dr*	
tray	trip	drama	drip
tree	tread	drain	dress
true	trap	dream	drank
troll	trolley	droop	drop
trout	trust	drove	drum
try	truth	drawl	drench
treat	troop	drown	droll
trail	tropic	drive	dragon
tried	trowel	drift	drowsy
trill	triumph	drugs	driver

1. Trailing vines and large trees grow in the tropics.
2. The trickster tried to deceive the truthful treasurer.
3. The tramp traced the trail from the tree to the trout stream.
4. The truck broke down on the trolley track.
5. The traveler tripped over the trunk while trying to reach the train.
6. Dora Drake drew the drab dress from the dresser drawer.
7. The drover drowsed while his drove were drinking.
8. Daniel Drew dreamed of droning dragon flies and droll dromedaries.

Initial Consonant Combinations

strah, stra, stree, stroo, stroh, straw
shrah, shra, shree, shroo, shroh, shraw

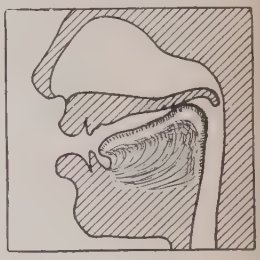
str		*shr*	
stray	strip	shrill	shrink
street	stress	shred	shroud
strew	strand	shrank	shrub
stroll	strop	shrug	shrine
straw	struck	shrift	shrunk
strike	strap	shrike	shrew
stroke	string	shriek	shrivel
straight	strove	shrive	shrapnel
stranger	strength	shrimp	shrubby
strive	stream	shrewd	shrunken

1. Stanley lost the strap while strolling on the strand.
2. Stephen stretched the string across the street.
3. Did he strew strips of bark along the stream?
4. The strong farmer strapped the straw to his back.
5. The striped streamer was streaked by the rain.
6. Strive to find a straw hat for the stranger.
7. The shrewd fox shrank into the shrubbery.
8. The shell shocked soldier had a shrapnel wound in his shoulder.
9. We shivered and shuddered at the shrew's shrill shriek.
10. The shrivelled worshipper at the shrine was shrouded in black.

k is a breathed consonant

Equivalents: c as in cat; ch as in echo; qu as in queue

Press the back of the tongue against the soft palate. Lower the tongue quickly and expel the breath at the same time, making an explosive sound.



Webster, k Funk and Wagnalls, k Phonetic Symbol, k

Drill: kah, ka, kee, koo, koh, kaw
ak, ek, ik, ook, uk, ok

This sound occurs initially, finally, and medially:

*c*ar	*c*an	*c*are
*k*ale	*k*ept	*c*url
*k*ey	*k*it	*c*ute
*c*ool	*c*ook	*k*ind
*c*old	*c*ut	*c*oil
*c*all	*c*ot	*c*ow

1. "Katy-did, Katy-didn't," called the katydids.
2. Claude, carry the can of corn to the kitchen, please.
3. The cat and her kittens could not catch the canary.
4. Kenneth's curiosity caused him to kick the crate over.
5. The courteous clerk called a cab for the colonel and the captain.

la*ck*	a*ch*e	American
ne*ck*	bas*que*	escape
si*ck*	e*ch*o	drin*k*ing
noo*k*	*sch*ool	picture
du*ck*	cli*ck*ing	knu*ck*le
lo*ck*	li*qu*or	pi*c*nic

1. Mrs. Cook took the cocoanut cake out of the box.
2. "Did the hawk fly to the oak?" asked Miss Park.
3. Dick and Conrad walked to the lake.
4. When Frank called, Jack heard the echo.
5. Tick, tock! ticked the old kitchen clock.
6. Christopher Columbus discovered America.
7. The cuckoo catches many destructive insects.
8. Kind Santa Claus filled Becky's stocking.
9. Cora's uncle took a picture of the Country Club.
10. Oscar saw the clown and the camel at the circus.
11. The sound *k* occurs in Kentucky, Kansas, and Nebraska.
12. Did the jackal and the camel cross the current?
13. "Does the Yukon rise in Canada and flow through Alaska?" asked Clinton.
14. The cricket chirped, the kettle hummed, the fire crackled, and still Christina rocked and rocked.
15. In October Catherine and Caroline left Connecticut and crossed the continent to visit their uncle and cousins in California.
16. "Fear not each sudden sound and shock
'Tis of the wave and not the rock."

g is a voiced consonant

Equivalent: gu as in guard; gh as in ghost

Press the back of the tongue against the soft palate as for *k*. Expel the breath with vibration of the vocal cords.

Webster, g Funk and Wagnalls, g Phonetic Symbol, g

Drill: gah, ga, gee, goo, goh, gaw
ag, eg, ig, oog, ug, og

This sound occurs initially, finally, and medially:

*g*arb	*gh*astly	*g*irdle
*g*ay	*gu*est	*gu*ide
*g*eese	*g*ift	*gu*ise
*g*oose	*g*ulls	*g*oing
*g*old	*g*ot	*g*own
*g*audy	*g*asp	*g*out

1. Gussy gave the guitar to the gifted girl.
2. The gardener grafted the green gooseberry bush.
3. The Governor gazed at the great gulls.
4. Grace's governess guided the girls to the art gallery.
5. Did the old gray goose gaze at the ugly duckling?
6. "Goosey, goosey gander digs in the ground for grubs."
7. The guide's face gleamed when we guessed the glad news.

la*g*	e*gg*	gi*gg*le
be*g*	clo*g*	fri*g*ate
gi*g*	dra*g*	gur*g*le
du*g*	tu*g*	a*g*ony
do*g*	fro*g*	ru*gg*ed
jo*g*	va*gu*e	bu*g*le

1. Olga put the mug beside the jug.
2. Grandfather frog sat on a log in the bog.
3. The frigate struck the brig in the fog.
4. Mr. Ogden sold the bag of figs to the grocer.
5. Peggy dragged the rug from the buggy.
6. The bugler called to the guide in the glen.
7. Margaret gave the hungry dog some meat.
8. Gilbert gathered the eggs for his grandmother.
9. Leaning against the gate was a ragged beggar.
10. Gertrude's nagging guardian grumbled and grumbled.
11. Gregory Flagg struggled to drag the log to the rugged rock.
12. Gladys Agnew hung the bag of carpet rags on the peg.
13. Agnes Wiggins made a gay girdle for Agatha.
14. Gus Higgins hurried from the druggist's, put the bag in the gig and was gone.
15. Gabriel Fargo's father built the garage between the garden and the grape arbor.
16. "He giveth little who gives but tears,
    He giveth best who aids and cheers."

Initial Consonant Combinations

krah, kra, kree, kroo, kroh, kraw
grah, gra, gree, groo, groh, graw

kr		*gr*	
kraal	crop	great	grape
crane	crone	gray	grind
cream	crisp	green	grew
croon	cross	grow	graft
crow	cruel	grotto	grip
crawl	cricket	group	graze
crimp	cradle	grief	grumble
crowd	crumb	groan	ground
crank	crocus	grant	grain
cress	crochet	grill	grocer
cripple	crescent	grade	grammar
crook	croquet	gruff	graduate

1. Christopher crushed the cranberries into the crate.
2. Did the goose crop the crisp cress in the creek?
3. On Christmas Eve Kriss Kringle crawled down the chimney.
4. Christina cried when the cross critic scolded her.
5. The greedy grouse ate the green grasshopper.
6. Green moss and gray lichens grew on the old roof.
7. The graceful gazelle grazed on the grassy slope.
8. Grace says that grapes and green gages grow in grandfather's garden.

Initial Consonant Combinations

skrah, skra, skree, skroo, skroh, skraw
sprah, spra, spree, sproo, sproh, spraw

skr		*spr*	
scrape	screw	spray	sprig
scream	scrim	sprawl	sprat
scruple	screak	spruce	sprite
scroll	scrunch	sprout	spring
scrawl	scribble	Sprague	sprint
scribe	scrimp	spry	spruce
scrap	scramble	spread	sprit
screen	scratch	sprain	sprue
script	scripture	sprung	spreader
screech	scrutiny	sprightly	sprocket
scrub	scrimmage	sprinkle	springbok

1. Did the screech owl screak in the scrubby pine?
2. The scribe's script on the scroll was large.
3. The carpenter fastened the screen with screws.
4. Mrs. Scott scrubbed the floor and hung the scrim curtains.
5. Asparagus sprouts in the spring.
6. The gardener sprinkled and sprayed the sprawling vine.
7. The spry cricket sprang toward the sprightly grasshopper.
8. The acrobat sprained his ankle when he sprang from the spring-board.

Initial and Final Consonant Combinations

klah, kla, klee, kloo, kloh, klaw
glah, gla, glee, gloo, gloh, glaw

kl		*gl*	
Clark	ankle	glacier	bugle
clay	wrinkle	gleam	wiggle
cleave	tackle	glue	struggle
clue	uncle	glow	haggle
clove	pickle	glare	smuggle
claw	tinkle	glaze	giggle
climb	trickle	glen	eagle
clap	buckle	glib	inveigle
cleft	circle	glad	snuggle
cliff	knuckle	glottis	beagle
clock	article	gloom	straggle
cloud	twinkle	glide	wriggle

1. Claud and Clifford climbed the cliff.
2. "The clumsy kitchen clock clicked and clicked."
3. Clara heard the clinking, clanging, clanking bells.
4. Clarence read an article on the Ku Klux Klan.
5. Did uncle buckle the strap around his ankle?
6. Gladys glided through glen and glade.
7. Glassy glaciers gleamed in the glowing light.
8. In the gloom the robber smuggled the glass to the glazier.
9. "One good puff more where the last was bred,
   And glimmer, glimmer, glum will go the thread!"

Initial and Final Consonant Combinations

sk

skah, ska, skee, skoo, skoh, skaw
ask, esk, isk, oosk, usk, osk

scar	skiff	ask	brisk
scale	sketch	cask	whisk
scheme	scalp	desk	husk
school	scoff	risk	rusk
scold	scuffle	dusk	bask
scorch	scare	musk	task
sky	skirt	frisk	disk
scour	skewer	tusk	basque
skate	scowl	mask	casque
skid	ski	flask	masque

1. The clever sculptor skillfully sketched the Scotchman.
2. At dusk the brisk, skillful skater returned.
3. The hungry boy asked for a rusk.
4. The frisky squirrel scampered among the husks.
5. It was no easy task to move the desk and the cask.
6. The new scholar wore a scarlet scarf.
7. Did Miss Schofield say the star in the sky or the star on the screen?
8. "For eschewing books and tasks,
   Nature answers all he asks."

Final Consonant Combinations

akt, ekt, ikt, ookt, ukt, okt
akn, ekn, ikn, ookn, ukn, okn
aks, eks, iks, ooks, uks, oks
alk, elk, ilk, oolk, ulk, olk

Pronounce the final combinations distinctly:

kt	*kn*	*ks*	*lk*
baked	darken	aches	elk
raked	shaken	leaks	whelk
liked	taken	lacks	bilk
looked	weaken	racks	sulk
backed	token	licks	milk
wrecked	spoken	oaks	bulk
kicked	blacken	hawks	hulk
knocked	mistaken	likes	skulk
rocked	chicken	dikes	bulky
protect	liken	sticks	sulky
subject	broken	cheeks	silky
detect	thicken	speaks	hulky

1. The roof leaked and the cloaks are soaked.
2. The peddler liked the baked beans and the leeks.
3. Did Clara spill the milk on her silk dress?
4. Patrick's bulky package is in the sulky.
5. "So on it went, capering and playing its pranks,
   Whistling with reeds on the broad river banks."
6. "Odours when sweet violets sicken,
   Live within the sense they quicken."

Final Consonant Combinations

agz, egz, igz, oogz, ugz, ogz
agd, egd, igd, oogd, ugd, ogd

Pronounce the final combinations distinctly:

gz		*gd*	
lags	flags	lagged	leagued
begs	dregs	begged	jogged
gigs	brigs	rigged	bagged
jogs	logs	flogged	shrugged
jugs	tugs	plugged	plagued
sags	tags	sagged	tugged
jigs	rags	pegged	flagged
pegs	rogues	jigged	tagged
figs	twigs	clogged	fagged
frogs	bogs	lugged	fatigued
bugs	rugs	hugged	intrigued

1. The buyer tags the bags of figs.
2. Slugs and bugs were under the logs.
3. The rogues took the jugs and the rugs.
4. Listen to the croaking of the frogs in the bogs.
5. The fatigued traveler begged for a drink.
6. Old Meg's reins sagged as she jogged along.
7. Guy Griggs tagged the bags and the boxes.
8. The fagged men lugged and tugged the chest.
9. The eggs and the mugs were packed in bags.
10. The pedagogues consulted the catalogues to find the price of the drugs.

x as in extra is a compound breathed consonant (k + s)

Make the sound of *k* and quickly run it into the sound of *s*.

Webster, ks Funk and Wagnalls, ks Phonetic Symbol, ks

Drill: ax, ex, ix, oox, ux, ox

This sound occurs finally and medially:

fla*x*	lila*cs*	o*x*en	e*x*pect
fle*cks*	haw*ks*	ve*x*ed	e*x*ercise
fli*cks*	fi*x*	se*x*ton	e*x*tinct
boo*ks*	coa*x*	e*x*change	e*x*cite
rus*ks*	hoa*x*	e*x*cursion	e*x*pense
lo*cks*	anti*ques*	e*x*hibition	e*x*cellent

1. Six and sixty are sixty-six.
2. The antics of the oxen vexed the plow-boy.
3. Flocks of ducks were on the lakes.
4. It was six blocks from the barracks to the docks.
5. Frank's cousin thanks Jack's uncle for the books.
6. Mike's oxen drew the bricks to the docks.
7. The smith takes an ax and breaks the locks on the box.
8. The Mexican woman mixes the cakes and bakes them on the bricks.
9. Mr. Wicks sent the box of wax candles to the monks by express.

x as in examine is a compound voiced consonant (g + z)

Make the sound of *g* and quickly run it into the sound of *z*.

Webster, gz Funk and Wagnalls, gz Phonetic Symbol, gz

Drill: agz, egz, igz, oogz, ugz, ogz

This sound occurs finally and medially:

sa*gs*	e*ggs*	e*x*ist	e*x*act
la*gs*	do*gs*	e*x*alt	e*x*ert
be*gs*	tu*gs*	e*x*empt	e*x*hort
fi*gs*	ra*gs*	e*x*ample	e*x*aminer
ru*gs*	pe*gs*	e*x*amine	lu*x*urious
fo*gs*	twi*gs*	e*x*haust	au*x*iliary
lo*gs*	cra*gs*	e*x*ecutive	pedago*gues*

1. The rogues left the mugs on the rag rugs.
2. The drugs in the bags weighed exactly ten ounces.
3. The executor examined the luxurious rugs.
4. Gus exerted his influence to promote the exhibit.
5. The examiner counted the kegs and the bags on the brigs.
6. The students were exhausted when the examination was over.
7. The woodpecker eats the bugs and eggs on the twigs.
8. Gordon Griggs claimed exemption from the examination because all of his examples were correct.

qu is a compound consonant (k + w)

Make the breathed consonant *k* and quickly round the lips for the voiced *w*.

Webster, kw Funk and Wagnalls, kw Phonetic Symbol, kw

Drill: quah, qua, quee, quoo, quoh, quaw

This sound occurs initially and medially:

*qu*alm	*qu*ack	*qu*irk
*qu*ail	*qu*est	*qu*ire
*qu*een	*qu*ibble	*qu*iet
*qu*ote	*qu*ince	*qu*ench
*qu*art	*qu*antity	*qu*oit
*qu*ill	*qu*arrel	*qu*aver
*qu*ick	*qu*ality	*qu*artette

1. A quadrant is a quarter of a circle.
2. Miss Quinn made a quart of quince conserve.
3. The girls were dressed in quaint, queer costumes.
4. "Quack, quack, quack," said the duck to the quadruped.
5. The quiet hunter started in quest of quail.
6. Mrs. Quickly finished the quilt at a quarter past six.
7. The squad left the quagmire and marched to the quarry.
8. Mr. Quay quickly quenched the fire and quelled the fears of the quivering people.

s*qu*eal	in*qu*ire	li*qu*id
s*qu*eeze	e*qu*ator	e*qu*ality
s*qu*irt	fre*qu*ent	be*qu*est
s*qu*irm	re*qu*est	re*qu*ire
s*qu*aw	elo*qu*ent	ac*qu*aint
s*qu*ash	e*qu*al	in*qu*isitive

1. The squire squinted at the squadron.
2. Be quick and quiet and you may see the squirrel.
3. The quorum requested that the quotations be read.
4. The inquirer requited him for doing as requested.
5. The organist quailed when the choir quarrelled.
6. His acquaintance quoted the requirements again.
7. The quarrier frequently quenched his thirst.
8. He acquired the quarry and acquitted the debt.
9. The queer bequest was bequeathed to Queenie De Quincy.
10. The eloquent lecturer requested the quartette to sing.
11. Which grocer had quantities of squash and only one quart of peas?
12. The quiet Quakers were in a quandary when they heard the squaws squabbling.
13. Quentin quietly inquired the whereabouts of the queer questioner.
14. The goose squawked and the mouse squealed and squeezed into a hole.
15. Quickening her pace the quivering child questioned the May Queen in a quavering voice.

h is a breathed consonant

Place the mouth in position for the vowel following the *h* and expel the breath.

Webster, h Funk and Wagnalls, h Phonetic Symbol, h

Drill: hah, ha, hee, hoo, hoh, haw

This sound occurs initially and medially:

*h*arm	*h*ack	*h*air
*h*ay	*h*en	*h*er
*h*e	*h*ip	*h*ew
*h*oot	*h*ook	*h*igh
*h*oe	*h*um	*h*oist
*h*aul	*h*ot	*h*ow

1. The horse held his head high,
   When he heard the hound's cry.
2. The humming-bird hurried to the honeysuckle.
3. Hugh hewed the huge hemlock.
4. Henrietta had hominy and honey for lunch.
5. A heavy harness hung on the high hook.
6. He has hauled the holly and the hemlock for half a mile.
7. Henry Hudson sailed from Holland in the Half Moon.
8. The horseman held the hempen rope in his hand as he hurried up the hill.
9. "Ho there! ye hunters! hie ye hence over the high hills!"

a*h*oy	be*h*ead	up*h*eaval
un*h*appy	be*h*ave	some*h*ow
in*h*erit	be*h*ind	in*h*ale
ab*h*or	be*h*oove	en*h*ance
re*h*earse	un*h*arness	up*h*old
pro*h*ibit	in*h*uman	in*h*abit
un*h*ealthy	neighbor*h*ood	un*h*ook

1. The herdsman heard the hounds and the hunters.
2. Hilda held to the hammock with both hands.
3. Hardy hyacinths grow behind the hawthorn hedge.
4. Harold hunted the house for his hunting hat.
5. Harry Howard's father owns the house in the hollow.
6. Hiram held the halter and Herman unharnessed the horse.
7. Helen behaved nicely when Hazel was rehearsing.
8. Hold the head high and inhale and exhale slowly.
9. Harvey and Horace hid the hammer in the hunter's hut.
10. Horses hauled the heavy hay from Hawley to Honesdale.
11. Herbert bought a hoe, a hatchet, a hinge, and some hooks in the hardware store.
12. The hucksters huddled together when they heard the horses' hoofs on the hard pavement.
13. "Hark! hark! Now home and dream till morn
    Of the bold, sweet sound of the hunter's horn.
    The horn! the horn!
    Oh, the sound of all sounds is the hunter's horn."

Substitution of One Sound for Another

k for *g*

kah gah, ka ga, kee gee, koo goo, koh goh
kaw gaw

ak ag, ek eg, ik ig, ook oog, uk ug, ok og

Pronounce these words vertically then horizontally:

Say keep not geep		Say dog not dock	
cold	gold	lack	lag
kill	gill	luck	lug
call	gall	peck	peg
cap	gap	wick	wig
clad	glad	leak	league
cape	gape	clock	clog
coast	ghost	frock	frog

1. Dick lugged the heavy keg to the dock.
2. Did the gold diggers use pickaxes?
3. Pegs, tacks, and tags were locked in the big box.
4. Jack and Gustave took the next car for Newark.
5. The roof leaked and the flax and figs were damaged.
6. Six pecks of hickory nuts were in the bag.
7. Was the mug found in the youngest brother's sack?
8. Conrad saw the pig digging in the back yard.
9. The girls picked a quart of green gooseberries.
10. The dog on the rug was awakened by the striking of the clock.
11. Clara gave Gladys an ice-cream cone.

Omission and Addition of the Sound of h

Drill: ah hah, a ha, ee hee, oo hoo, oh hoh, aw haw

Pronounce these words vertically, then horizontally:

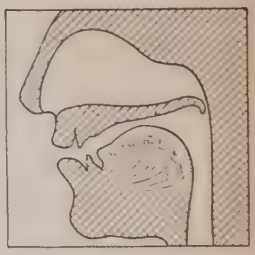
Say egg not hegg		Say home not ome	
awe	haw	eve	heave
old	hold	earl	hurl
own	hone	all	hall
ail	hail	I	high
ill	hill	eat	heat
at	hat	is	his
it	hit	Ellen	Helen
and	hand	am	ham
ate	hate	elm	helm
air	hair	eel	heel

1. Was Alexander Hamilton an American statesman?
2. The Atlantic Ocean is east of North America.
3. Albert and Harry will eat ham and eggs.
4. In October Howard left New Orleans for Havana.
5. Harold and his father went to Albany in an automobile.
6. Hannah's handsome uncle is an officer in the American army.
7. Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia are in the Eastern Hemisphere.
8. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and Edward Everett Hale were American authors.

y as in yet is a voiced consonant

Equivalent: i as in junior

Raise the middle of the tongue as for *ee* and force the breath through the narrow space with vibration of the vocal cords.



Webster, y Funk and Wagnalls, y Phonetic Symbol j

Drill: yah, ya, yee, yoo, yoh, yaw

This sound occurs initially and medially:

*y*ard	*y*ak	*y*earn
*y*ea	*y*et	*y*outh
*y*ear	*y*ucca	*y*owl
*y*ou	*y*acht	*y*east
*y*oke	*y*ellow	*y*oung
*y*awl	*y*ield	*y*ear

1. The yarrow and the yellow daisy grow in Yetta's yard.
2. Miss Youmans yearned to visit her young friends.
3. Were the yaks in the yard yonder ever yoked before?
4. The yokel yelled when the yellow-jacket stung him.
5. Mrs. Yeates bought a yard of silk and some yarn.
6. "Youth yearns to be old while age yearns to be young again."

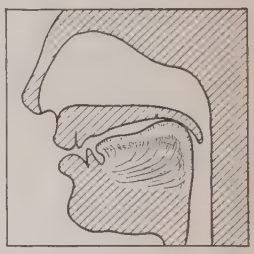
genius	junior	companion
union	familiar	dominion
million	peculiar	beyond
onion	champion	bullion
genial	William	opinion
senior	Daniel	civilian
pinions	clothier	spaniel

1. William's pigeon flew beyond the yew tree.
2. Cecilia bought a yeast cake and some onions.
3. The lawyer and his young companions greeted the champion.
4. "Yes, yes," shouted the Yankee youth from the yacht.
5. Delia, Julian, and Amelia voted "yea."
6. The Hawaiian bought the spaniel from a clothier in Youngstown.
7. The Italian and the Spaniard moved the billiard table.
8. Daniel works in the colliery beyond the canyon.
9. The rude youth yawned when the young yeoman gave his opinion.
10. Julia will use the yellow yolks and the onions when making the salad.
11. When did the genius and his peculiar companion leave Yonkers for New York?
12. Julius visited the Yosemite Valley, Yellowstone Park, and the Grand Canyon.
13. "Meanwhile thy spirit lifts its pinions,
In music's most serene dominions."

ng is a nasal consonant

Equivalent: n as in bank

Press the back of the tongue against the soft palate, expel the breath with vibration of the vocal cords, and turn the sound into the nasal cavities. Care should be taken to keep the tongue and the palate in this position until all sound has ceased, thus avoiding the addition of a *k* or *g* sound, as *ngk* or *ngg*.



Webster, ŋ Funk and Wagnalls, ŋ Phonetic Symbol, ŋ

Drill: ang, eng, ing, oong, ung, ong

This sound occurs finally and medially:

sti*ng*	swi*ng*	morni*ng*
sa*ng*	fli*ng*	laughi*ng*
stru*ng*	lu*ng*	runni*ng*
to*ng*ue	you*ng*	leavi*ng*
stro*ng*	lo*ng*	readi*ng*

1. Long strings of drying apples hung from the ceiling.
2. "Ding dong, ding dong, ding dong," rang the fire-gong.
3. "Clang, clang, the massive anvils ring,
   Clang, clang, a hundred hammers swing."

le*ngth*	fli*ng*i*ng*	ba*ng*i*ng*
stre*ngth*	swi*ng*i*ng*	ri*ng*i*ng*
wri*ng*er	si*ng*i*ng*	sti*ng*i*ng*
bri*ng*er	sla*ng*i*ng*	wri*ng*i*ng*
sti*ng*er	cli*ng*i*ng*	spri*ng*i*ng*
cli*ng*er	twa*ng*i*ng*	bri*ng*i*ng*

Pronounce these words horizontally:

si*ng*	si*ng*er	si*ng*i*ng*
bri*ng*	bri*ng*er	bri*ng*i*ng*
spri*ng*	spri*ng*er	spri*ng*i*ng*
fli*ng*	fli*ng*er	fli*ng*i*ng*

1. The sleigh-bells ring. "Ting-a-ling, ting-a-ling."
2. The girls spent the evening knitting and crocheting.
3. The singer was swinging under the bending bough.
4. Franklin went coasting on Mr. Singer's long hill.
5. Duncan was listening to the song of the nightingale.
6. The youngster was singing and ringing the bell.
7. After the battle Frank was clinging to the swaying tank.
8. She lingered by the laughing brook on her way to the bubbling spring.
9. The pupils are studying the kingfisher, the mocking bird, the humming-bird, and the bunting.
10. "The world is so full of a number of things
    I'm sure we should all be as happy as kings."
11. "Joyous as morning,
    Thou art laughing and scorning."

The Sound of n as in bank

Drill: ang, eng, ing, oong, ung, ong

si*nk*	ba*nk*er	hu*ng*er	si*ng*le
bri*nk*	cli*nk*er	li*ng*er	wra*ng*le
ra*nk*	si*nk*er	fi*ng*er	a*ng*le
bu*nk*	a*nch*or	ju*ng*le	ta*ng*le
thi*nk*	co*nq*uer	shi*ng*le	lo*ng*er
zi*nc*	ti*nc*ture	mi*ng*le	stro*ng*er
tru*nk*	fu*nct*ion	di*ng*le	you*ng*er
dra*nk*	mo*nk*ey	da*ng*le	a*ng*ler
u*nc*le	disti*nct*	a*ng*er	you*ng*est
a*nk*le	ra*nk*ing	a*ng*ry	lo*ng*est
ti*nk*le	bli*nk*ing	hu*ng*ry	stro*ng*est

1. Frank went to the bank to thank his uncle.
2. Duncan visited England in the spring.
3. The younger brother is the stronger.
4. Did the old moon sing a song to Wynken, Blynken, and Nod?
5. The keys dangled from a ring on Mrs. Banke's finger.
6. Mr. Jenkins from Bangor is our Congressman.
7. Did the hungry angler linger longer by the brook?
8. Many monkeys hung from trees in the jungle.
9. The young man hurt his ankle while anchoring the boat.
10. The Mongolian thanked the monk and drank the refreshing spring-water.

Substitution of One Sound for Another

n for *ng*

Notice that *n* is made with the *tip* of the tongue and the *hard* palate; *ng* with the *back* of the tongue and the *soft* palate.

an ang, en eng, in ing, oon oong, un ung, on ong

Pronounce these words vertically then horizontally:

win	wing	pin	ping
ban	bang	sin	sing
thin	thing	fan	fang
ton	tongue	pan	pang
sun	sung	ran	rang
run	rung	Lynn	ling
clan	clang	tan	tang
bun	bung	Hun	hung
stun	stung	clan	clang
gone	gong	thin	thing

1. Ben flung the can into the ring.
2. Is the sun stronger than the wind?
3. The man sprang from the brink and saved his son.
4. The toad was winking and blinking in the morning sunshine.
5. "Others shall sing the song,
   Others shall right the wrong,
   Finish what I begin
   And all I fail of, win."

Addition of the Sound of k or g to the Sound of ng

In pronouncing *k* and *g* press the back of the tongue against the soft palate, then quickly lower it, forcing the breath out at the same time.

In pronouncing *ng* press the back of the tongue against the soft palate and *keep* it there until all sound has ceased.

ank ang, enk eng, ink ing, oonk oong, unk ung
onk ong
angg ang, engg eng, ingg ing, oongg oong
ungg ung, ongg ong

Pronounce these words vertically then horizontally:

Say swing not swingk		Say sung not sungg	
think	thing	rug	rung
sunk	sung	lug	lung
brink	bring	rag	rang
bank	bang	dig	ding
tank	tang	slug	slung
rink	ring	fag	fang
winking	winging	logging	longing
banking	banging	rigging	ringing
clanking	clanging	hagging	hanging

1. Uncle says to bring the blanket here.
2. I think Duncan likes to play ping pong.
3. "Dear pig, are you willing to sell for one shilling your ring?"
4. Hear the clanging and the clanking and the jingling and the tinkling of the bells.

Final Consonant Combinations

Pronounce the final consonants distinctly:

angd, engd, ingd, oongd, ungd, ongd
angth, ength, ingth, oongth, ungth, ongth
angz, engz, ingz, oongz, ungz, ongz
angk, engk, ingk, oongk, ungk, ongk

ngd	*ngz*	*ngk*
hanged	gongs	thank
wronged	lungs	blank
winged	clangs	brink
clanged	things	drink
banged	prongs	trunk
belonged	tongues	shrunk
thronged	songs	monk
prolonged	fangs	sink
ngth	hangs	bunk
length	pangs	link
strength	thongs	drank

1. The boys banged the drum and clanged the bell.

2. The youth longed to try his strength by swimming the length of the tank.

3. Do the frogs drink the water in the springs?

4. Bessie clings to the water wings and does not sink.

5. I think the anchor sank because a link broke.

6. The ink upset in the trunk and stained the mink muff.

7. Frank sank to the ground when he turned his ankle on the river bank.

Words containing silent letters.

k	*g*	*b*	*w*
knead	gnu	thumb	toward
knack	gnome	dumb	sword
knee	gnarled	comb	write
knave	gnat	climb	wrath
knell	gnash	limb	wring
know	gnaw	bomb	wrong
knife	feign	lamb	wrap
knight	deign	tomb	wreck
knit	reign	doubt	wreath
knot	foreign	debt	wrinkle
knuckle	design	subtle	wrought
knapsack	sovereign	plumber	wrangle

1. I know he left the knife and the knapsack here.
2. The knight tied a knot in the knitted scarf.
3. The knave knocked his knee and his knuckle against the tree.
4. Without doubt, the best design was the foreigner's.
5. The squirrel climbed the gnarled limb of the oak.
6. The poor lamb was numb with cold.
7. The wronged knight knelt before his sovereign.
8. The plumber's thumb was injured in the wreck.
9. Did Mrs. Wright wrap the wreath in the wrinkled cloth?
10. She wrung the water from her handkerchief and wrapped it around her wrist.

Words containing silent letters.

l		*t*	
stalk	balm	often	Christmas
walk	palm	soften	chestnut
balk	salve	glisten	christen
psalm	calf	moisten	crochet
yolk	halve	wrestle	bouquet
calm	should	whistle	hasten
talk	would	listen	hostler
chalk	almond	chasten	depot
alms	salmon	fasten	apostle
half	Lincoln	hustle	bustle

1. Mrs. Palmer moistened the leaves of the palm.
2. The cook put the yolks into the almond cake.
3. The horse balked when he saw the calf on the walk.
4. The calm reading of the psalm was balm to the weary listeners.
5. Stella often read the epistle of Paul the Apostle.
6. Mrs. Lincoln fastened the glistening whistle to the Christmas tree.
7. The hostler hastened to fasten the bridle on the chestnut horse.
8. The hustling, bustling, jostling, talking crowd left the depot.
9. The colonel sat in the castle listening to the whistling wind and the rustling leaves.

PART II

EXERCISES IN THE VOWELS

The Sound of i as in it

Equivalents

ee as in been
ui " " build
o " " women
y " " myth
ie " " sieve
u " " busy

Webster, ĭ Funk and Wagnalls, i Phonetic Symbol, ɪ

pi, ti, ki, bi, di, gi
ith, iz, il, im, in, ing

*i*nch	p*i*n	f*i*lm
*i*nner	b*ee*n	f*i*sh
*i*nstant	b*u*sy	v*i*negar
*I*ndian	m*i*ss	th*i*mble
*i*nfant	m*i*nt	th*i*ther
*i*nterest	wh*i*p	th*i*s
*i*ncident	wh*i*m	t*i*mber
*i*ndolent	w*i*sh	t*i*nkle

1. Will's sister has been to Richmond, Virginia.
2. Tillie is busy with her knitting.
3. The kingfisher is sitting in the big hickory.
4. Liverpool and Plymouth are in England.
5. Milk is shipped long distances to cities and villages.

d*i*g	sh*i*p	qu*i*ll
n*i*bble	sh*i*ft	qu*i*nce
l*i*nk	ch*i*n	qu*i*ck
l*i*mb	ch*i*p	qu*i*bble
r*i*ddle	g*y*psie	k*i*ng
s*i*ster	k*i*tchen	s*i*ng
s*i*mple	k*i*ndle	r*i*ng
z*i*nc	g*ui*lt	h*i*dden

1. The sick musician made a quick trip to his physician.

2. Mr. Smith visited the mill in the village.

3. Willard read about Lincoln and Wilson in his history.

4. The Missouri River is a tributary of the Mississippi.

5. Jim injured his wrist when he slipped on the hill.

6. The women will bring the sieves and the quilts into the building.

7. Philip read fifteen pages in his English literature and six in his physical geography.

8. Nicholas is studying civics and wishes to become a citizen.

9. The silver buckle on the little pink slipper in the window glistened.

10. Did the Pilgrims invite the Indians to a Thanksgiving dinner?

11. "Ah, soon on field and hill,
The wind shall whistle chill." . . .

12. "Cæsar, now be still:
I killed not thee with half so good a will."

The Sound of e as in end

Equivalents

a as in any
ai " " said
ay " " says
ea " " feather
ie " " friend
ue " " guest

Webster, ĕ Funk and Wagnalls, e Phonetic Symbol, ɛ

pe, te, ke, be, de, ge
eth, ez, el, em, en, eng

*e*bb	p*e*t	f*e*ll
*e*dge	b*e*nd	v*e*nt
*e*very	b*e*lt	th*e*ft
*e*ldest	m*a*ny	th*e*m
*e*mblem	wh*e*lk	t*e*mple
*e*ngine	w*e*nd	d*e*ntist

1. Mexico is northwest of Central America.
2. The medal is made of yellow metal.
3. Spend ten cents for bread and twenty cents for lemons and lettuce.
4. On Wednesday Helen and Henry entertained many friends.
5. Emma and Elliott enjoyed the president's jest.
6. Endeavor to spell all the words in the sentence correctly.

nest	shed	get
never	shepherd	guest
lettuce	chest	exempt
letter	check	executor
read	gem	quest
rest	gentle	quench
sent	yet	length
sell	yellow	strength
zest	kept	held
zealot	keg	head

1. Clement went to the dentist's yesterday.
2. The veteran left his nephew a small legacy.
3. Ethel mended the hem on Rebecca's velvet dress.
4. Edmond left the wet net on the bench.
5. The secretary's pens and pencils were on the desk.
6. Nettie says she hasn't any letters for them.
7. Teddy mended the tent before he went to bed.
8. The tired guest felt better when he had rested.
9. The intelligent lieutenant looked at the engine.
10. Edna said that she left Fred's leather belt to be mended.
11. Edward addressed the envelope with his friend's pen.
12. Ben says that the wren's nest is lined with hen's feathers.
13. The Independence Bell is held in reverence by the residents of Philadelphia.
14. In her attic window the staff she set,
    To show that one heart was loyal yet. . . .
    —WHITTIER.

Substitution of One Sound for Another

i in *it* for *e* in *end*

pi pe, ti te, ki ke, bi be, di de, gi ge,
ith eth, iz ez, il el, im em, in en, ing eng

Pronounce these words vertically then horizontally:

Say them not thim

pin	pen	bit	bet
him	hem	wrist	rest
din	den	rich	wretch
list	lest	injure	engine
miss	mess	insight	ensign
been	Ben	invoice	envoy
sit	set	timber	tender
bitter	better	ribbon	rebel
whither	whether	insist	incense

1. Listen to the restless wind in the belfry.
2. Winnie sent two tin cups to the tent.
3. During the Revolution many Americans were minute-men.
4. In the spring wild birds wend their way to this meadow.
5. Timothy sent a letter to his friend thanking him for the etching.
6. The eighteenth amendment prohibits the selling of intoxicating beverages.

Omission of a Sound

e in *towel; i* in *cabin*

Be sure to sound the vowel before the final consonant in these words:

towel	gruel	angel	Mabel
vowel	fuel	marvel	label
trowel	cruel	gravel	newel
jewel	hovel	travel	crewel

1. Mabel and Helen will travel to Lowell.
2. Noel and Owen labeled the boxes of crewel.
3. The traveler's towel was in her satchel.
4. We marveled at the number of trowels near the gravel walk.
5. The man found some fuel in the hovel and made the gruel.

The vowel sound before the final consonant in these words is the sound of *i* in *it*.

cabin	heroine	mountain	masculine
satin	foreign	fountain	handkerchief
ruin	mischief	engine	favorite
Latin	carriage	genuine	certain

1. Martin and Austin study Latin.
2. Did the engine stop near the mountain cabin?
3. The foreigner examined the ruined fountain.
4. Sound the last vowel in angel, mountain, and ruin.
5. A mischievous boy removed the curtains from the carriage.
6. The heroine wore a satin dress and a coral necklace.

The Sound of a as in at

Webster, ă Funk and Wagnalls, a Phonetic Symbol, æ

pa, ta, ka, ba, da, ga
ath, az, al, am, an, ang

*a*dd	p*a*ddle	f*a*d
*a*shes	b*a*nd	f*a*ct
*a*nkle	b*a*ck	v*a*nish
*a*tom	m*a*tch	th*a*nk
*a*dverb	m*a*nage	th*a*tch
*a*nnual	wh*a*ck	th*a*n
*a*ccident	wh*a*ng	t*a*ck
*a*ncestor	w*a*gon	d*a*mp

1. Alice and Agnes sat in the hammock.
2. "The Amazon rises in the Andes," answered Anne.
3. On Saturday grandpa planted the radish seeds.
4. There are lamps and wax candles in the chapel.
5. Tabby was napping in the cabman's hat.
6. Harold can manage the black horse.
7. Alma, Nancy, and Harriett attend the Hamilton school.

narrow	shadow	gallon
napkin	shall	garret
latch	chat	exact
lamp	chapter	examine
rabbit	jam	quack
rack	jacket	sang
sack	yank	habit
saddle	captive	hammer

1. Albert and Adam saw the animals at the menagerie.
2. Patsy planted pansies and nasturtiums in the box.
3. Abigail wore a black calico dress and a drab sash.
4. The captain took the hatchet and ran up the ladder.
5. Samuel played the banjo and Mandy sang.
6. Harriett put the matches into the package.
7. The rancher captured the animal in the quagmire.
8. The jackal and the rabbit ran along the bank.
9. Dan packed the apples and Jack packed the jam.
10. Hattie Pratt creamed the carrots and the cabbage.
11. The trapper heard the angry animals snapping.
12. Nat put down the lantern and ran to help Daniel carry the can of sap.
13. In January Sally's ancestors left Kansas and came back to Massachusetts.
14. The band at the camp played the Star Spangled Banner as the flag was lowered.
15. "Blessings on thee, little man,
    Barefoot boy with cheek of tan."

The Sound of o as in odd

Most Americans pronounce this sound similar to a as in arm but shorter. Some speakers, however, pronounce the sound similar to a as in all but shorter. The latter pronunciation prevails in England.

Equivalent
a as in was

Webster, ŏ Funk and Wagnalls, o Phonetic Symbol, ɑ

po, to, ko, bo, do, go
oth, oz, ol, om, on, ong

*o*xen	p*o*ppy	v*o*lume
*o*ffice	b*o*nnet	t*o*nsil
*o*live	m*o*nitor	d*o*llar
*o*blong	wh*a*t	d*o*dge
*o*nward	w*a*nd	kn*o*b
*o*bject	f*o*rest	n*o*vel

1. Lottie is fond of hot chocolate.
2. Polly's bonnet bobbed when she nodded.
3. Olive dropped her doll on the dock.
4. A flock of swans was on the pond.
5. Mr. Roberts, Oscar, and John play golf.
6. The shopper lost the box of socks on the trolley.
7. The odd hostler hopped to the top of the omnibus.

lodge	jockey	holly
lock	jocund	hobble
romp	yonder	hominy
rod	yacht	blot
soggy	college	frock
sob	cotton	frog
shock	gondola	flock
shop	goggle	plod
chop	gossip	prod
chopper	goblet	stock

1. The pollen fell from the poppy to the sod.
2. The robber did not unlock the doctor's box.
3. Thomas and Robert took a snapshot of the yacht.
4. An orange, a watch, and a wallet were in Donald's pockets.
5. The oxen plodded onward and Roger followed.
6. The cobbler stopped tapping and watched the clock.
7. Mrs. Swan gave Oliver a dollar for doing odd jobs.
8. Warren followed the dog to the hollow log.
9. The honest scholar did not keep the volume.
10. Dorothea wanted to go to the opera with Constance and Conrad.
11. Dolly put the hot waffles and the chocolate pot on Molly's copper tray.
12. A drop of ink dropped on the college catalogue and blotted the top line.
13. Otto saw a rod, a box, a lock, a clock, and many odd objects in the shop.

The Sound of u as in up

Equivalents

o as in son
oe " " does
oo " " blood
ou " " touch

Webster, ŭ Funk and Wagnalls, ʊ Phonetic Symbol, ʌ

pu, tu, ku, bu, du, gu
uth, uz, ul, um, un, ung

*o*ven	p*u*nish	v*u*lgar
*o*ther	b*u*tler	th*u*nder
*u*tter	m*o*ther	th*u*s
*u*nder	m*o*ney	t*u*mble
*u*tmost	w*o*nder	d*o*nkey
*u*pper	f*u*nnel	d*u*ngeon

1. Uncle trudged up the rough bluff.
2. The hungry monkey ate a number of nuts.
3. Mr. Young's son won the sum of money.
4. Duncan studied about the Dutch Governors.
5. Under the umbrella sat Augustus and Humphrey.
6. Mother left the cup and the bucket near the pump.
7. Russel bumped into the stump and fell into the mud with a thud.

none	chubby	bung
nothing	juggler	rung
luster	young	among
lumber	yucca	lung
rumble	country	tongue
rust	cunning	hunter
some	gumbo	hull
shuttle	gushing	honey

The duck dug among the scrubby shrubs for bugs.

2. There is enough lumber to construct the hull.

3. In summer salmon come to the Columbia River.

4. Mrs. Nun's cousin sent her some butter and some plums from the country.

5. The dusky hunter gave the gun to his trusty chum.

6. The cunning skunk will run under the brushwood.

7. Bunny did not jump or move a muscle when he heard the hunter's gun.

8. Justin jumbled the rusty nails, buckets, pumps, and other rubbish in the junk shop.

9. Does a bubbling brook come tumbling down from the upland country?

10. The honey bees hummed and hummed all through the sunny summer months.

11. The Governor and the Judge rushed from the subway tunnel to the public meeting.

12. Joy! Joy! she cried; my task is done,
The gates are passed and heaven is won. . . .

—MOORE.

Substitution of One Sound for Another

a as in at for *e* as in end

pa pe, ta te, ka ke, ba be, da de, ga ge
ath eth, az ez, al el, am em, an en, ang eng

Say let not lat

mat	met	ham	hem
tan	ten	pat	pet
back	beck	man	men
pan	pen	Dan	den
land	lend	gas	guess
patty	petty	sand	send
band	bend	fallow	fellow
manned	mend	cattle	kettle
batter	better	lattice	lettuce
mallow	mellow	paddle	peddle

1. Emma is Hannah's best friend.
2. Ned handed the pen to Frank.
3. Jack and Harry slept in the tent.
4. Yesterday Mrs. Grant made bran bread.
5. Dan Denison carried the can to the well.
6. Sally and Bessie sat under the elm tree.
7. Fanny helped Alice with her spelling lesson.
8. The beggar thanked Nancy for the pennies.
9. Pat bought a head of lettuce and a head of cabbage.
10. The traveler left for Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, at ten o'clock.

Substitution of One Sound for Another

o as in odd for *u* as in up

po pu, to tu, ko ku, bo bu, do du, go gu
oth uth, oz uz, ol ul, om um, on un, ong ung

Say up not op

not	nut	cot	cut
don	dun	hot	hut
sop	sup	wan	won
cod	cud	pomp	pump
jot	jut	dock	duck
hob	hub	fond	fund
bog	bug	crotch	crutch
clock	cluck	poppy	puppy
shot	shut	bonny	bunny
robber	rubber	conning	cunning

1. John shut the shop door.
2. Bunny hopped upon the stump.
3. The puppy runs to Donald.
4. Polly hung the cup on the pump.
5. "Cluck, cluck, cluck," said the mother hen.
6. The hunter shot the duck near the dock.
7. Poppies, sunflowers, and bachelor's buttons grew near the cottage.
8. Tom Dunning cut a notch in the trunk of the cottonwood.
9. Robert McDuffee gave his father a watch and his mother a clock.

The Sound of oo as in book

Equivalents

o as in wolf
u " " full
ou " " would

Webster, o͝o Funk and Wagnalls, u Phonetic Symbol, ʊ

poo, too, koo, boo, doo, goo
ooth, oo͝z, ool, oom, oon, oong

p*u*ll	b*u*sh	w*ou*ld
p*u*ss	b*oo*k	w*o*lf
p*u*sh	b*u*ll	w*o*man
p*u*lley	b*u*shel	w*o*rsted
p*u*dding	b*u*llet	f*oo*t
p*u*lpit	b*u*tcher	f*u*llness

1. Mr. Fuller couldn't get a Pullman seat.
2. The cook made a good pudding for the butcher.
3. Mr. Brooks stood at the foot of the pulpit.
4. The woodsman mistook the wolf for a bush.
5. The brook flows through Mr. Wolsey's wood.
6. The woman put the woolen hood on the hook.
7. Mr. Bull shook fully a bushel of berries from the bushes.

f*u*ller	s*oo*t	g*oo*dly
f*u*lly	sh*oo*k	h*oo*d
t*oo*k	s*u*gar	h*oo*ked
n*oo*k	c*ou*ld	cr*oo*ked
l*oo*k	c*u*shion	fors*oo*k
r*oo*k	c*oo*king	mist*oo*k

1. Woodbine grows in a nook in the wood.
2. Look! Look at the pussy willows by the brook.
3. The woodchuck shook when he saw the wolf.
4. The good woman put a cushion under the crooked foot.
5. Put the bulletin and the book on the wooden bench.
6. Mother looked at the cook book thoughtfully.
7. The woman's pail was full of sugar.
8. "Could he cook a bushel of corn at once?" asked Hester Hooker.
9. Fred Foote stood by the brook in the wood baiting his hook.
10. Will Crooke pulled the rope from the pulley and took it to Mr. Wolfe.
11. "I would if I could; if I couldn't, how could I?
    I couldn't unless I could, could I?"
12. "Little fishes in the brook,
    Brother catch them with a hook."
13. "May's in all the Italian books,
    She has old and modern nooks." . . .
14. "Grove and lane and meadow full
    Sparkle with their shining wool."

Substitution of One Sound for Another

e as in eve for *i* as in it
oo as in ooze for *oo* as in book

pee pi, tee ti, kee ki, bee bi, dee di, gee gi
eeth ith, eez iz, eel il, eem im, een in, eeng ing

Pronounce these words vertically then horizontally:

Say hit not heet		Say good not goode	
beet	bit	Luke	look
sleet	slit	fool	full
deed	did	pool	pull
peel	pill	hoop	hood
feet	fit	noon	nook
reel	rill	whom	hook
steel	still	tool	took
weak	wick	boom	book

1. Gilbert will weed the beets.
2. The weeping willow limb dipped into the stream.
3. Sweet Williams grow in Eva's sister's garden.
4. Lucy Hood searched the room for her book.
5. The goose looked at the minnows in the brook.
6. Luke threw the hook into a pool in the woods.
7. Lee will feed the chickens and the geese at six o'clock.
8. Rufus Cook and Reuben Crook took the books to the book room.

Substitution of One Sound for Another

ė as in end for *u* as in up

pe pu, te tu, ke ku, be bu, de du, ge gu
eth uth, ez uz, el ul, em um, en un, eng ung

Pronounce these words vertically, then horizontally:

Say study not stedy

bet	but	net	nut
wren	run	hem	hum
jest	just	bet	but
fend	fund	peg	pug
desk	dusk	rest	rust
flesh	flush	beck	buck
guest	gust	mesh	mush
ready	ruddy	petty	putty
wrestle	rustle	thresh	thrush
peddle	puddle	many	money

1. Texas is west of the Gulf of Mexico.
2. Many bunnies were running in the meadow.
3. Janette's mother made buns and crullers.
4. The rudder broke just as Ned left the deck.
5. A gust of wind sent Ben's hat into the dust.
6. Brother gave twenty-seven cents for the honey.
7. "Did you study your spelling lesson?" said Miss Mund.
8. By November Gus Wells had all the butternuts and chestnuts stored in the shed.

Substitution of One Sound for Another

e as in eve for *y* as in lily

Say lily not lillee

empty	any	lily	hurry
shanty	many	truly	fairy
naughty	honey	lively	carry
duty	penny	gayly	quarry
pretty	cleanly	fully	very
unity	county	ruddy	merry
pity	money	glassy	worry
roomy	steady	lovely	mercy
swampy	ready	parsley	celery

1. Harry hurried to the busy factory.
2. Milly picked fully twenty quarts of cherries.
3. "They took some honey and plenty of money."
4. The pony pulled the heavy buggy over the hilly country.
5. Mary Barry t ld a fairy story to the primary class.
6. The peony and the poppy bloomed after the lily.
7. Happy Tony hid the honey in the empty shanty.
8. Polly saw parsley and celery at the greengrocery.
9. January snowy, February flowy, March blowy!
   April showery, May flowery, June bowery!
   July moppy, August croppy, September poppy,
   October breezy, November wheezy, December freezy.

—RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN.

Addition of a Sound

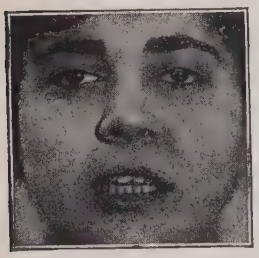
a as in among

Say little not littel		Say elm not elum	
little	cotton	elm	cloven
kettle	button	film	raven
mettle	wooden	helm	seven
settle	sweeten	realm	heaven
ladle	lighten	whelm	eleven
saddle	whiten	alarm	Stephen
cradle	bitten	Eden	laden
middle	eaten	oven	maiden
thistle	beaten	iron	garden
whistle	written	haven	sadden

1. The iron kettle was in the oven.
2. Many little beetles were on the wooden bench.
3. Stephen has driven eleven miles for the films.
4. The maiden will sweeten the beaten batter.
5. Thistles and nettles grow in the garden.
6. Seven pounds of mutton were eaten by eleven men.
7. The man at the helm was alarmed when he looked at the heavens.
8. Susan put the button and the cotton into the basket.
9. The little lad in the saddle tightened the reins of the bridle.
10. The kitten has eaten a dozen wheaten cakes.

The Sound of a as in among

This sound occurs only in unaccented syllables. In formal speech words containing *e* as in moment, *o* as in atom, and *u* as in circus are frequently pronounced with the short sounds of these letters instead of the sound of *a* as in among.



Equivalents

e as in moment
o " " atom
u " " circus
io " " nation
e " " the, preceding a word beginning with a consonant, as the book.
The word a when unstressed, as a desk.

Webster, *ă, ĕ, ŏ, ŭ* Funk and Wagnalls, ə

Phonetic Symbol, ə

pa, ta, ka, ba, da, ga
ath, az, al, am, an, ang

*a*part	*a*go	soda
*a*bout	*a*rise	Cuba
*a*dopt	*a*kin	extra
*a*larm	*a*gree	zebra
*a*vail	*a*like	aroma
*a*ward	*a*void	piazza
*a*bound	*a*way	comma
*a*mount	*a*fraid	algebra

1. Is Atlanta the capital of Georgia?
2. The infant was asleep on the sofa.
3. Rebecca lost her diamond necklace at the opera.

v*a*lise	*o*ral	mors*e*l
s*a*liva	gi*a*nt	sorr*e*l
f*a*rina	riv*a*l	laur*e*l
p*a*rol	fin*a*lly	l*i*on
b*a*zar	soc*i*al	bish*o*p
m*a*roon	plur*a*l	weap*o*n
c*a*det	Ind*i*an	cann*o*n
v*a*riety	Ice*l*and	can*o*py
s*a*lute	d*i*amond	al*u*m
p*a*rade	sep*a*rate	col*u*mn
g*a*zette	cinn*a*mon	med*i*um
c*a*nary	d*i*alogue	aut*u*mn
p*a*thetic	contr*a*dict	act*i*on

1. The cadet saluted the lieutenant.
2. Does the Indian Ocean bound Australia?
3. The principal awarded the medal to Nathan.
4. Thomas drives Mr. Bryant's special delivery wagon.
5. The Italian and the German went to Brazil.
6. Bering Strait separates Alaska and Siberia.
7. Lydia picked the verbenas, dahlias, and petunias.
8. The Erie Canal was built from Albany to Buffalo.
9. In the autumn Emma and Laura travelled from Indiana to Florida.
10. Caroline left her umbrella and her diary on the veranda.
11. Ada bought vanilla, marmalade, bananas, and lemons at the grocery.
12. Nora saw a white organdy dress and a maroon parasol in the merchant's window.

The Sound of a as in arm

Equivalents
ea as in heart
ua " " guard
e " " sergeant

Webster, ä Funk and Wagnalls, ɑu Phonetic Symbol, ɑ:

pa, ta, ka, ba, da, ga
ath, az, al, am, an, ang

*a*lms	p*a*rk	f*a*ther
*a*rch	p*a*rlor	v*a*rnish
*a*rgue	p*a*rdon	t*a*rdy
*a*rbutus	b*a*rgain	d*a*rling
*a*rmory	m*a*rket	d*a*rted
*a*rdent	m*a*rvel	d*a*rken
*a*rmistice	W*a*h-wah	gn*a*rled

1. Margery put lard in the tarts.
2. The farmer started for the market in his cart.
3. Starving sharks darted after the little bark.
4. Mark parsed "hark," "charge," and "bombard."
5. Mrs. Barber thought the yarn was a bargain.
6. Papa drove the car into the farther yard.
7. Martha calmly put the balm on her father's smarting arm.

l*a*rge	sh*a*rp	c*a*lm
l*a*rk	sh*a*rk	c*a*rgo
l*a*rch	ch*a*rm	c*a*rpet
l*a*rva	ch*a*rt	g*a*rden
r*a*jah	j*a*r	g*ua*rd
s*a*rcasm	j*a*rgon	q*ua*lm
s*e*rgeant	y*a*rd	h*a*rvest
C*z*ar	c*a*rd	h*ea*rth

1. Father bought a large farm in Arkansas.
2. Arnold and Arthur darted under the arbor.
3. The silver star sparkled on the dark carpet.
4. In March we embarked with a large cargo of palm.
5. The artist sketched the arch in Mr. Arden's garden.
6. Marcus said, "The cards and the charts are in the barn."
7. Barbara and Margaret were charmed with the large farmhouse parlor.
8. The hart jumped the bars and crossed the marsh in the darkness.
9. On Arbor Day the children marched to the park and planted a larch.
10. Archibald argued with Harvey about the quality of the khaki scarf.
11. The guard in the army led the parson and the sergeant through the yard to the arsenal.
12. "Hark! Hark! the lark at heaven's gate sings."
13. But the kitten, how she starts,
    Crouches, stretches, paws and darts. . . .
    —WORDSWORTH.

The Sound of o as in orb

Equivalents
a as in all
au " " haul
aw " " law

Webster, ô Funk and Wagnalls, ō Phonetic Symbol, ɔ:

po, to, ko, bo, do, go
oth, oz, ol, om, on, ong

*aw*l	p*aw*n	f*aw*n
*o*rbit	P*au*l	f*a*ll
*a*lter	b*a*ll	v*au*lt
*au*ger	born	th*aw*
*o*rgan	M*au*d	thorn
*o*rphan	w*a*lked	t*o*rch
*a*lways	w*a*rden	t*o*rtoise

1. Aubrey hauled straw all day.
2. The hawk caught the warbler in his claws.
3. The auditor and the author called on the lawyer.
4. Almost all of the salt was on the walk.
5. In August Laura had a lawn party in the orchard.
6. Mrs. Shaw and her daughter motored from Auburn to Albany.
7. One morning at dawn Claud saw a fawn walking along by the wall.

d*aw*n	s*au*ce	g*au*ze
d*au*b	sh*aw*l	g*au*dy
n*au*ghty	sh*o*rt	qu*a*rt
gn*aw*	G*eo*rge	qu*a*rter
l*aw*n	J*o*rdan	qu*a*rtz
l*au*d	y*aw*n	h*a*ll
r*aw*	y*aw*l	h*au*ghty
r*au*cous	c*au*ght	H*aw*thorne

1. "Of all the saws I ever saw saw,
   I never saw a saw saw as that saw saws."
2. The squaws gathered the corn in the autumn.
3. Miss Hall bought lawn and gauze from Paula.
4. The saucy squirrel gnawed the walnut.
5. Austin taught the little orphan to draw.
6. Paul was authorized to talk to the haughty autocrat.
7. Maurice saw a ball, some chalk, and a piece of cord on the hall table.
8. "The Baltic Sea does not border on Norway," said Maud.
9. The tall Austrian bought augers and awls at the auction.
10. Laura Dalton ordered cauliflower, corn, and a quart of strawberries.
11. The audience applauded the auburn haired daughter who played the organ in the orchestra.
12. "See the kitten on the wall,
    Sporting with the leaves that fall." . . .
13. "I gazed—and gazed—but little thought
    What wealth the show to me had brought."

The Sound of a as in ask

~~This is a sound between a as in arm and a as in at. But~~ the sound ~~used by the majority~~ of speakers in these words is ~~either~~ that of *a* in arm or ~~*a* in at.~~ → 136

Equivalent
au in laugh

Webster, ȧ Funk and Wagnalls, a Phonetic Symbol, ɑ:

*a*fter	wa*f*t	ra*f*t	qua*ff*
*a*sked	*f*ast	sta*ff*	pran*c*e
*a*nswer	va*s*t	sha*ft*	bran*ch*
pa*s*ture	ta*s*k	cha*n*ce	tra*n*ce
ba*s*ket	da*n*ce	ca*s*t	cla*ss*
ma*s*ter	la*s*t	ga*sp*	gla*n*ce

1. Blanche left the fancy basket on the grass.
2. The chaff was wafted upward to the rafters.
3. The masked lass danced to the clicking of castanets.
4. At last he granted what they asked.
5. His master grasped the rasping branch.
6. They took the path near the grassy lawn and passed on to the pasture.
7. "Fast on the soldier's path
   Darken the waves of wrath."
8. And come he slow, or come he fast,
   It is but death who comes at last. . . . —SCOTT.

The Sound of o as in soft

~~This is a sound between o as in odd and o as in orb.~~ ~~But~~ the sound ~~used by the majority of speakers~~ in these words is either that of o in odd or o in orb shortened. + lowered slightly and 122

Webster, ŏ

often	toss	loss	broth
Boston	dog	floss	scoff
boss	lost	froth	strong
moss	wrong	frost	cloth
moth	soft	throng	cross
thong	cough	trough	gloss
tongs	gone	dross	lacross

1. "The days are cold, the nights are long,
   The north wind sings a doleful song." . . .
2. James has gone to look for the lost prong.
3. Moths often spoil woolen cloth.
4. While in Boston Mr. Goff drank strong coffee.
5. They found the trough and the tongs in the loft.
6. The scoffer was bound with a strong thong.
7. The broth and the coffee soiled the white cloth.
8. He fastened the long thong to the wrong dog.
9. The soft cloth was embroidered with glossy floss.
10. Eleanor Ross tossed the ball into the trough.
11. The dog barked softly in the frosty night as he crossed the long trail.

Substitution of One Sound for Another

o as in odd for *o* as in orb

po paw, to taw, ko kaw, bo baw, do daw, go gaw,
oth awth, oz awz, ol awl, om awm,
on awn, ong awng

Pronounce these words vertically then horizontally:

Say daughter not dotter

cot	caught	pod	pawed
nod	gnawed	cod	cawed
not	nought	frock	fraud
box	balks	sod	sawed
clod	clawed	Poll	Paul
watcher	water	squab	squall
wallet	Walter	stock	stalk
trolley	trawler	plodded	plaudit

1. "Haw!" called Walter to the oxen.
2. That knotty tree near the cot ought to be cut.
3. Tom sawed the wood and Polly brought the water.
4. The horse balked at hauling the shocks.
5. The naughty boy could not solve the knotty problem.
6. The lawyer and the doctor were caught in the squall.
7. John bought a small watermelon and some pop corn.
8. The odd caller put her bonnet and shawl on the box.
9. Mrs. Scott taught her daughter to make collars for frocks.

Words Frequently Interchanged

Pronounce these words vertically then horizontally:

lion	line	celery	salary
our	are	royal	roil
quiet	quite	pillow	pillar
vial	vile	phial	file
fairy	ferry	diary	dairy
real	reel	Brian	brine
just	jest	ivory	ivy
except	accept	liable	libel
riot	right	Hungary	hungry
pitcher	picture	hennery	Henry

1. A line of people were waiting to see the lion.
2. All except John will accept the invitation.
3. Many people in Hungary were hungry.
4. Mary's dress is ivory white trimmed with real lace.
5. Does ivy grow around the pillars of the royal palace?
6. I'm not jesting—the ferry leaves in just two minutes.
7. Is it quite right to say it was a quiet riot?
8. The lawyer said the editor was liable to be sued for libel.
9. Brian writes the amount of the proceeds from his dairy in his diary.
10. The phial in the drawer and the letter on the file belong to Henry.

The Sound of e as in eve

Equivalents

ee as in feet
ea " " beam
ei " " receive
i " " police
ie " " field

Webster, ē Funk and Wagnalls, ī Phonetic Symbol, iː

pe, te, ke, be, de, ge
eth, ez, el, em, en, eng

*ea*ch	p*ee*l	f*ie*ld
*ea*st	b*ea*d	v*ea*l
*ea*ger	m*ea*n	th*ie*f
*ea*sy	m*ee*t	th*ee*
*E*aster	wh*ee*l	t*ea*mster
*e*vening	w*ee*d	d*ea*ler

1. I believe he has no sweet pea seeds.
2. In the evening Lena reads to Delia.
3. The chief will lead his people into the deep ravine.
4. Did Edith feed the three greedy geese?
5. The reapers in the wheat field feel the heat.
6. Hear the pewee call "Pe-ah-whee, pee-wee."
7. Eva is eating sweetmeats on the beach beside the sea.
8. The sheep were feeding on the steep hill by the cedar tree.

n*ea*t	s*ea*l	k*ee*nly
n*ee*d	z*ea*l	g*ee*se
n*ie*ce	z*e*bra	qu*ee*n
l*ea*ve	sh*ea*f	h*ea*l
l*ea*st	ch*ea*p	h*ee*d
r*ea*ch	g*e*nius	h*ea*p
s*ee*m	y*ie*ld	gr*ee*n

1. We greeted the team with cheers.
2. The queen bee feeds on sweet honey.
3. Jean eats peas, beans, and beets.
4. Mrs. Reed and Eli will meet us at three.
5. Celia's seat seems to lean toward the east.
6. Mrs. Lee's niece made cream cheese for tea.
7. The queen said, "Sweets to the sweet."
8. Will Leon see the weaver on Beaver Street?
9. Peter treated Ethan, Theodore, and me to peach ice-cream.
10. The bleak breeze will freeze the tender green leaves on the trees.
11. In the evening we will sail down the stream between the green banks.
12. The police found the queer machine and the intrigue was revealed.
13. "Creeping where no life is seen
    A rare old plant is the ivy green."
14. "It is not growing like a tree
    In bulk doth make man better be."
15. "Still cheerily the chickadee,
    Singeth to me on fence and tree."

The Sound of oo as in ooze

Equivalents

o as in do
u " " rude
ou " " group
ui " " juice
ue " " blue
ew " " chew

Webster, o͞o Funk and Wagnalls, ū Phonetic Symbol, **u:**

poo, too, koo, boo, doo, goo
ooth, ooz, ool, oom, oon, oong

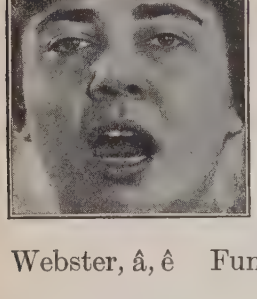
*oo*ze	wo*u*nd	n*oo*se
*oo*long	f*oo*d	l*oo*p
p*oo*l	t*oo*l	l*o*se
p*oo*r	t*oo*th	r*oo*t
b*oo*n	t*our*	r*oo*st
b*oo*t	d*oo*m	r*u*le
m*oo*n	n*oo*n	s*oo*n

1. The spool of thread is true blue.
2. Toot, toot, toot, toot went Reuben's flute.
3. Remove the food from the dish with a spoon.
4. The group in the canoe saw a loon on the lake.
5. Who said the soup was too cool?
6. Rufus insured all the tools in the room.
7. Mr. Lucy trailed the moose through the spruce woods.
8. In June Judith and Susan gathered the smooth, juicy fruit.

z*oo*	wh*o*	pl*u*me
sh*oe*	wh*o*se	pr*u*ne
ch*ew*	h*oo*p	sp*oo*n
j*ui*ce	h*oo*t	sp*oo*l
y*ou*	br*oo*m	tr*ue*
c*oo*l	br*ui*se	tr*u*th
racc*oo*n	fl*u*te	thr*ew*
g*oo*se	gr*ew*	shr*ewd*

1. Did the goose find food in the cool pool?
2. Ruth soon moved the loom into another room.
3. Juliette brought the cocoon to school.
4. The blue bloom drooped in the heat of the July noon.
5. Sue sat on the stool while Julia shampooed her hair.
6. Luke and the cartoonist were cruising in a canoe.
7. Mr. Drew begged the groom to shoot the poor wounded brute.
8. The raccoon scooped the egg from the coop.
9. The prudent balloonist concluded to use the parachute.
10. Were you reproved at school for losing the rule?
11. The sloop and the pontoon were doomed when caught in the typhoon.
12. Louis was excluded from the junior room because of whooping cough.
13. "Oh for boyhood's time of June,
    Crowding years in one brief moon!"
14. "Glorious flag, red, white and blue,
    Emblem of the brave and true."

The Sound of ai as in air



Equivalents
a as in care
e " " there
ea " " bear
ei " " their

Webster, â, ê Funk and Wagnalls, ā Phonetic Symbol, ɛː

pair, tair, kair, bair, dair, gair
airth, airz, airl, airm, airn, airng

*ai*ry	p*ai*r	f*ai*ry
h*ei*r	p*ea*r	th*e*re
*ai*ring	b*a*re	t*a*re
h*ei*rloom	m*a*re	d*a*re
*ai*rman	wh*e*re	d*a*ring
*ai*rship	w*ea*r	n*e'e*r

1. Where are their chairs?
2. The daring heir seldom saw the fair Clare.
3. Forbear tearing their rare laces.
4. The chair is upstairs in the spare room.
5. Be careful not to wear garish jewelry.
6. Hair, fair, pair, and lair end like stair.
7. He declared that he was scared at the turn of affairs.
8. The girl aired the room and dusted the chairs carefully.

l*air*	bl*are*	prep*are*
r*are*	fl*are*	comp*are*
sh*are*	gl*are*	rep*air*
ch*air*	sp*are*	aw*are*
c*are*	st*air*	bew*are*
g*arish*	st*are*	forb*ear*
h*air*	sc*are*	aff*air*
h*are*	squ*are*	whene'*er*

1. He will share his pears with you.
2. The hare did not care to meet the bear.
3. He stared and glared at the square on the stair.
4. Mr. Fair will repair the old chair carefully.
5. They stared at the child's bare feet and fair hair.
6. The fresh air and rare scenes drove their despair away.
7. Come to the fair prepared to share your fare with the fair pair.
8. The soldiers received care after the wear and tear of battle.
9. Hattie Hare looked scared as she stared at the sign, "Beware of the dog."
10. Erelong there was a blare of trumpets and a flare of torches where their hero stood.
11. "I shot an arrow into the air
    It fell to earth I knew not where."
12. "There gently lay the roots, and there
    Sift the dark mold with kindly care."

The Sound of u as in urn

Equivalents

e as in her
i " " fir
o " " work
y " " myrtle
ea " " earn
ou " " journal

Webster, û Funk and Wagnalls, ū Phonetic Symbol, ə

pur, tur, kur, bur, dur, gur
urth, urz, url, urm, urn, urng

*ea*rn	p*e*rch	w*o*rk
*ea*rth	b*u*rn	f*i*rm
*ea*rnest	b*u*rst	f*u*r
*u*rchin	b*i*rd	v*e*rdant
*i*rksome	m*y*rtle	th*i*rd
*I*rving	wh*i*rl	th*e*rmos

1. Her verses were blurred by the surf.
2. Nurse said the worm was not a germ.
3. While Bertha churned, her sister stirred the curd.
4. The kitten curled up on the berth and purred.
5. Earl hurled the burning curtain to the curb.
6. Bertram told Herman that the pearl was sterling.
7. Ferns grow in the damp earth near the fir tree.
8. In a curt speech Percy urged the searchers to disperse.

term	sir	yearn
turn	search	curl
dirge	surly	curd
dearth	shirk	girl
nerve	churn	girdle
lurk	chirp	hurt
learn	jersey	heard

1. Ernest preferred to learn the first and third words.
2. The alert clerk gave Bernard the birth certificate.
3. Gertrude, Earl, and Merton sit in the third row.
4. The girl held her purse firmly when the car lurched.
5. The whirling wheel hurled the dirt with a jerk.
6. The servants searched for little Pearl's turtle.
7. A herd of Jerseys grazed on the verdant hill.
8. The brook purled and swirled and curled among the pearly pebbles.
9. The Colonel turned his horse with a jerk and struck the earth with his quirt.
10. In the early morning Percival heard the hermit thrush and the myrtle bird.
11. Ferdinand and Herbert pressed the earth firmly around the roots of the little birch.
12. The mirthful urchin found turning turf irksome, so he shirked his work and earned little.
13. "He could foretell the weather at a word,
    He knew the haunt of every bee and bird."

—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

The Sound of a as in ate

When final and stressed this sound tends to become diphthongal (a + i in it).

Equivalents
ey as in they
ai " " pain
ay " " day
ea " " break
ei " " veil

Webster, ā Funk and Wagnalls, ē Phonetic Symbol, e:, eɪ
eɪ

pa, ta, ka, ba, da, ga
ath, az, al, am, an, ang

*a*ge	p*a*yer	w*ei*gh
*a*ye	b*a*ke	w*a*de
*a*im	b*a*le	f*a*te
*ai*d	m*ai*n	v*a*le
*a*ce	m*a*ke	th*ey*
*a*che	wh*a*le	t*a*le

1. Nathan Hale was a brave patriot.
2. Amos gave the lame patient a cane.
3. Potatoes are raised in the State of Maine.
4. Abe made the home base and won the game.
5. Daisy baked a raisin cake for Ray's birthday.
6. Mrs. Gray gave her aged neighbor some grape marmalade.

table	race	Jane
daily	same	Yale
danger	sale	cake
name	zany	chaotic
nail	shade	gave
lake	shake	gait
lane	chain	quail
rain	jade	hate

1. May basted the lace on Kate's cape.
2. It rained and rained on that gray April day.
3. The mail train was delayed on the plains.
4. James ate the steak and Clayton ate the bacon.
5. Amy stayed at Cape May until the eighth of April.
6. Which States border on the Great Lakes?
7. The pale lady waited patiently for the late stage.
8. Mabel made a maid's apron for the sale.
9. Raymond and Jacob played in the lane all day.
10. Baylis Mason skated straight across the lake.
11. Grace delayed the game till her favorite playmate came.
12. Jane sailed from Naples on the twenty-eighth of May.
13. They waited for the rain to abate before separating for the day.
14. Rachel placed a table under the maples and served lemonade and cake to the ladies.
15. The unwearied sun from day to day
    Doth his creator's power display.

—ADDISON.

The Sound of o as in oak

When final and stressed this sound becomes diphthongal (o + oo in foot).

Webster, ō

Equivalents

oa as in roam
oe " " foe
ow " " grow
ew " " sew
ou " " soul
au " " chauffeur

Funk and Wagnalls, ō

Phonetic Symbol, o: oʊ

po, to, ko, bo, do, go
oth, oz, ol, om, on, ong

~~oral~~	poem	foam
over	postal	vote
ocean	bold	those
obey	~~board~~	toad
omit	moan	don't
oration	wove	dough

1. Show Sophy how to sew the sofa pillow.
2. Joe enjoyed Flora's vocal solo.
3. Noah rode the colt to the post-office.
4. Tony hoed the potatoes and the tomatoes.
5. Don't open the window, it's too cold.
6. The noted poet hoped to go to Rome.
7. It was no joke when Jerome broke the kodak.

noble	show	holy
load	chose	home
loam	Joseph	hold
wrote	yolk	hope
~~soar~~	cold	hoed
sow	goat	~~hoard~~
zone	quote	host

1. Homer drove over the cold snowy road to Dover.
2. Roland and Rover rolled in the clover.
3. The voters will go to the polls in November.
4. Cora put more dough into the molds.
5. Mr. Jones sold the go-cart to Mrs. Holmes.
6. Over the billowy ocean go the soldiers.
7. "Roll on, thou deep and dark blue ocean, roll."
8. Yellow goldenrod grows by the lonely road.
9. Over in the meadow lived a toad and a mole.
10. Joan and Rhoda are going to row to the old fort.
11. The Baltimore oriole will fly to the oak.
12. The policeman noticed the open window and notified the owner of the store.
13. In days of old, as they strolled over the wold, Owen quoted many poems.
14. A bolt broke when the chauffeur ran the automobile into the stone wall.
15. Come and trip it as you go
    On the light fantastic toe.

—MILTON.

Substitution of One Sound for Another

a as in sofa for *o* as in piano

Say piano not piana

piano	window
echo	widow
cello	meadow
borrow	shadow
calico	yellow
harrow	follow
mellow	pillow
tallow	willow
follow	yarrow
sorrow	bellow
narrow	sallow
mallow	billow
shallow	swallow
borough	tomorrow.

1. Otto left the harrow in the fallow.
2. Orlando plays the cello and Alfonso the piano.
3. Antonio put the yellow candle in the window.
4. We saw the willow's shadow in the shallow stream.
5. To-morrow we will follow the rabbit to his burrow in the hollow.
6. Lorenzo Bellows knows the yarrow, the mallow, and the meadow rue.

Substitution of One Sound for Another

u as in urn for *ai* as in air

Pronounce these words vertically then horizontally:

Say stairs not stirs

burrs	bears
blurs	blares
furs	fares
hers	hares
purrs	pears
stirs	stairs
spurs	spares
firs	fairs
were	wear
curd	cared
churn	chair
shirrs	shares
whir	where

1. There were burrs in the bear's fur.
2. Mrs. Blair shirred Pearl's silk skirt.
3. The tiger lurked near his lair.
4. The scared hare heard the whir of wings.
5. Claire dropped her purse on the stairs.
6. The daring rider did wear spurs.
7. The girls moved the chairs and the churn.

Omission of a Vowel Sound

Do not omit a vowel sound in these words:

Say ruin not roon	Say history not histry
ruin	history
poem	memory
poetry	library
police	literary
polite	usually
violet	regular
violin	general
because	violent
begin	diamond
family	temporary
surround	February
balloon	Saturday
geography	discovery
different	government

1. The balloon was ruined by the storm.
2. The literary critic praised the poem.
3. Mr. Sanders took his family to the theater on Saturday.
4. The polite lady thanked the policeman for directing her to the library.
5. In February the pupils began the study of history and civil government.

Addition of a Vowel Sound

Do not add a vowel sound in these words:

Say gold not goald	Say Henry not Henary
gold	Henry
hold	umbrella
sold	athletic
mold	chimney
fold	grievous
jolt	bronchial
colt	gymnasium
hall	stabling
tall	rambling
call	trembling
shawl	assembling
ball	medieval

1. Henry will hold the folded shawl.
2. Mr. Hall sold the old umbrella.
3. Nora called at Mrs. Ball's home.
4. The tall boy rolled the ball to Paul.
5. The trembling child stood in the cold hall.
6. The classes in athletics were assembling in the gymnasium.
7. The servant thought the gold was hidden away in the old chimney.
8. "If it were so, it was a grievous fault,
   And grievously hath Cæsar answered it."

The Sound of i as in ice

This sound is a diphthong (a in ask + i in it)

Equivalents

y as in my
ei " " height
ai " " aisle
ye " " rye
ui " " guise

Webster, ī Funk and Wagnalls, **ai** Phonetic Symbol, aɪ

pi, ti, ki, bi, di, gi
ith, iz, il, im, in, ing

I	p*y*thon	w*i*de
*i*dle	b*uy*	w*i*ld
*i*cy	b*i*son	f*i*ber
*i*ris	m*i*le	v*i*ne
*ai*sle	m*i*nor	th*i*gh
*i*odine	wh*i*le	th*i*ne

1. The tired miner lighted his pipe.
2. Ira piled the tiles beside the fireplace.
3. I will ride a mile on my bicycle.
4. Jeremiah likes to study science.
5. The kind guide built a fire of pine knots.
6. I like to climb a wild height at night.
7. Isaac sold pineapple at five cents a slice.
8. On Friday Lyman Wyatt sold nine tires.

t*i*de	r*i*ght	g*i*ant
d*i*ve	r*i*ce	k*i*te
d*i*ary	s*i*gh	g*ui*de
kn*i*fe	s*i*lent	qu*i*re
n*i*ght	sh*i*ne	qu*i*et
l*i*ke	ch*i*de	h*ei*ght
l*i*me	ch*i*me	h*y*giene

1. Place the fife and the rifle side by side.
2. Try to find Ohio, Iowa, and Idaho on the map.
3. We put nine piles of corn into Mr. Bryan's silo.
4. Inez will find my knife if Viola hides it.
5. Did Hiawatha spy the firefly in the twilight?
6. The buyer thought the price of the rye too high.
7. Hiram and Cyrus were grinding their scythes near the ice house.
8. Irene tried to find a common divisor for ninety-nine and twenty-five.
9. The fireman climbed and climbed toward the crying child.
10. Michael held the lines tightly and spoke kindly to the frightened animal.
11. The kite went high and higher
    Up in the bright blue sky;
    The eyes grew wide and wider
    Of Ida standing by.
12. "Come one, come all, this rock shall fly
    From its firm base as soon as I."

The Sound of u as in use

This sound is a combination of *y* plus *oo* in ooze

Equivalents

eau	as	in	beauty
ew	"	"	pew
iew	"	"	view
ue	"	"	cue
eu	"	"	feud
ui	"	"	suit

Webster, ū Funk and Wagnalls, iū Phonetic Symbol, ju

pu, tu, ku, bu, du, gu
uth, uz, ul, um, un, ung

*u*nite	b*eau*ty	f*u*se	c*u*linary
*u*sual	b*u*reau	f*u*el	h*u*man
*u*nity	m*u*tual	f*u*me	h*u*mor
*u*sury	m*u*cilage	v*iew*	h*u*ge
*u*vula	f*u*rious	c*ure*	H*u*gh
*u*niverse	f*u*migate	q*ueue*	ad*ieu*
P*u*ritan	f*u*sion	c*u*pola	ac*u*te

1. Hugh hewed the huge log into fuel.
2. Eunice left the uniform in the bureau drawer.
3. In the future put the cubes with the pewter pot.
4. Eustace and Eugene rejoined the pupils in Utica.
5. It was futile to light the fuse in the humid atmosphere.

In these words the sound of y is less marked than in the preceding group:

t*u*ne	d*ue*	n*u*merous	s*ue*
t*u*be	d*u*ty	n*eu*ter	s*ue*t
t*u*lip	d*u*pe	n*eu*tral	s*ui*tor
t*u*ber	d*u*tiful	n*ew*spaper	s*ui*table
t*u*mult	d*u*ring	n*ui*sance	s*ui*cide
t*u*tor	d*u*plicate	l*u*te	ens*ue*
t*u*nic	d*u*rable	l*u*rid	res*u*me
T*ue*sday	d*u*bious	l*u*re	ass*u*me

1. The tulips and the tube-rose are wet with dew.
2. The beauty of the statue impressed the student.
3. The duke did his duty and paid tribute to the king.
4. Hearing the pure notes of the bugle, they saluted.
5. The lieutenant was dressed in a beautiful new suit.
6. Mr. Stewart has assumed his new duties at the Institute.
7. The lucid explanation subdued the fears of the multitude.
8. Has the superintendent a duplicate key to the studio?
9. The musician mused as he gazed at the mural paintings.
10. Seward could think of no suitable rebuke for the stupid steward.
11. After hearing the news Hubert could not be induced to renew the suit.
12. "The stupid student at first sat mute,
    They saluted the duke with a tune on the lute."

The Sound of oi as in oil

This sound is a diphthong (a in all + i in it)

Equivalent

oy as in boy

Webster, oi Funk and Wagnalls, ȯi Phonetic Symbol, ɔɪ

poi, toi, koi, boi, doi, goi
oith, oiz, oil, oim, oin, oing

*oi*ly	m*oi*st	d*oi*ly
*oy*ster	f*oi*l	n*oi*se
*oi*ntment	v*oi*ce	ann*oy*
p*oi*nt	v*oy*age	an*oi*nt
p*oi*son	t*oy*s	l*oi*ter
b*oi*ling	t*oi*ler	l*oi*n

1. The oil soiled the doily.
2. Avoid speaking in a boisterous voice.
3. The spoiled boy destroyed the toys.
4. Choice coins were in the adjoining room.
5. Mrs. Boyd employed Mr. Doyle to till the soil.
6. Roy McCoy anointed the bruised finger with cool ointment.
7. The loiterer joined Floyd long after the appointed time.

l*oy*al	j*oi*st	g*oi*ter
all*oy*	j*oi*nt	qu*oi*t
r*oi*l	enj*oy*	qu*oi*n
r*oy*al	rej*oi*ce	h*oi*st
s*oi*l	adj*oi*n	br*oi*l
ch*oi*ce	c*oy*ly	adr*oi*t
j*oy*ous	c*oi*ling	Fl*oy*d
j*oi*ned	c*oi*ned	expl*oi*t

1. The joiner ordered the joists to be hoisted.
2. Poison soiled the point of the foil.
3. Mr. Boyce tossed the quoit into the boiler.
4. Did Joyce say boiled oysters or broiled oysters?
5. Lloyd pointed to the coin poised on the boy's finger tip
6. The voice outside the cloister caused her to drop the oil and the ointment.
7. Said the Crab unto the Oyster,
   "Do not loiter in this cloister;
   Join me in a voyage rare,
   Up into the moist salt air."

   "Noise and turmoil would annoy me,
   Toil and trouble, too, would cloy me,
   Should I leave this royal cloister,"
   Adroitly rejoined the oyster.
8. "From my heart I give thee joy.
   I was once a barefoot boy."

Substitution of Sounds

oo as in ooze for *u* as in use

After *j* and *r* and after *l* preceded by a consonant *u* = *oo* as in soon. Illustrations: juice, rude, blue.

poo pu, too tu, koo ku, boo bu, doo du, goo gu
ooth uth, ooz uz, ool ul, oom um, oon un, oong ung

Pronounce these words vertically then horizontally:

Say duke not dook

m*oo*t	m*u*te	n*oo*n	n*ew*s
d*oo*m	d*u*ke	d*o*	d*ue*
wh*o*	h*ue*	p*oo*r	p*ure*
*oo*ze	*u*se	f*oo*d	f*eu*d
t*oo*l	t*u*ne	l*oo*t	l*u*te
b*oo*ty	b*eau*ty	t*wo*	t*u*ne

1. Two hundred pupils attend the new school.
2. Julia put pure water into the soup and the stew.
3. Luke continued to pursue his studies at the university.
4. Mr. Stewart gave a tube of blue paint to the poor pupil.
5. "A tutor who tooted the flute,
   Tried to tutor two tooters to toot:
   Said the two to the tutor,
   'Is it easier to toot or
   To tutor two tooters to toot?'"

Substitution of Sounds

u as in urn for *oi* as in oil

pur poi, tur toi, kur koi, bur boi, dur doi, gur goi
urth oith, urz oiz, url oil, urm oim, urn oin, urng oing

Pronounce these words vertically then horizontally:

Say soil not serl.

earl	oil	verse	voice
curl	coil	learn	loin
turn	toil	bird	Boyd
burly	boil	purrs	poise
first	foist	burrs	boys
dirt	doit	journey	joiner
kernel	coin	adjourn	adjoin
furl	foil	inverse	invoice

1. The girl found a pearl in the oyster.
2. Herbert joined Mr. Boyd on Third Avenue.
3. Alberta embroidered ferns on her doily.
4. Learn, loiter, earn, and destroy are verbs.
5. Irving held the coin firmly in his soiled little hand.
6. The boys purchased the olive oil on First Avenue.
7. The girls learned to fry oysters and boil turnips.
8. In a firm voice Earl told the boys to unfurl the flag.
9. The toiling hermit dug the herbs from the moist earth.

The Sound of ou as in out

This sound is a diphthong (a as in arm + oo as in book)

Equivalent

ow as in cow

Webster, ou Funk and Wagnalls, au Phonetic Symbol, aʊ

pou, tou, kou, bou, dou, gou
outh, ouz, oul, oum, oun, oung

*ou*t	p*ou*nd	b*ou*nd
*ou*st	p*ow*er	f*ou*nd
*ou*nce	b*ough*	f*ow*l
h*our*	b*ow*er	v*ou*ch
*our*s	m*ou*se	th*ou*
*ow*let	m*ou*nd	t*ow*n

1. The bower was surrounded by flowers.
2. The wind howled around our house.
3. Ira Townsend found a pound and six ounces of powder.
4. He was astounded at the amount of the account.
5. The owl in the tower shouted to the owl on the bough.
6. We saw lowering clouds an hour before the shower.
7. Loud howls came from Towser as he bounded around the brow of the hill.

t*ow*er	r*ou*se	c*ow*l
d*ow*n	r*ou*nd	c*ow*
d*ow*er	s*ou*nd	g*ow*n
n*ow*	s*ou*r	g*ou*t
n*ou*n	sh*ow*er	h*ow*
l*ou*d	ch*ow*der	h*ow*l
l*ow*er	y*ow*l	h*ou*nd

1. Howard Powers frowned when he found that the apple was sour.

2. At the sound of the cow-bell the plowman turned around.

3. The lady in the brown gown was caught in the shower.

4. Tabby, our big cat, crouched, then pounced upon the mouse.

5. At an early hour there were sounds from the fowls in the hen-house.

6. The hound ran over the ground to the mound and there found the scent.

7. From his couch in the tower the count looked upon flowering boughs and a spouting fountain.

8. "Pound! Pound! Pound! Pound!
That is Howard walking round.
How his bootheels hit the ground!"

9. "Merrily, merrily, shall I live now
Under the blossom that hangs on the bough."

10. "Littered the stalls and from the mows,
Raked down the herd's grass for the cows."

Words Stressed on the First Syllable

ancestors	eczema	inference
Andes	envoy	Iowa
admirable	engine	lamentable
adverse	excellent	mischievous
applicable	exquisite	opposite
assets	explicable	orchestra
armistice	favorite	orator
cerebrum	formidable	positively
cemetery	gondola	preferable
champion	genuine	relative
chastisement	hospitable	requisite
combatant	hygiene	reputable
conversant	impious	syringe
deficit	inventory	theater
despicable	integral	theory
desultory	interesting	vegetable
disputant	industry	vehement

1. Is the leader of the orchestra a relative of yours?

2. The mischievous child put the syringe into the iodine.

3. Did the hospitable farmer serve excellent vegetables to his guests?

4. Our favorite anthem was rendered in an admirable manner by the new organist.

5. The carpenter thought it preferable to obtain the requisite amount of money before starting for Iowa.

Words Stressed on the Second Syllable

acclimate	divan	nocturnal
address	enthusiasm	plebeian
adept	estate	portray
annex	excess	pretense
antipodes	executive	recourse
appellant	finance	remiss
autumnal	giraffe	remediable
burlesque	hotel	research
cadet	horizon	reverse
calliope	idea	robust
cement	inquiry	romance
cognomen	lyceum	routine
condolence	maternal	transact
curator	municipal	triumphal
defect	museum	superb
demonstrative	mustache	umbrella

1. Pauline will address the letter of condolence.
2. The curator showed Ulysses the giraffe in the museum.
3. The vagaries of his ally made research work impossible.
4. The acute pain caused Eugene's robust opponent to make a grimace.
5. Professor Parnell's address in the lyceum was received with enthusiasm.
6. Upon inquiry the judge reversed his decision in favor of the appellant.

PART III

SELECTIONS FOR MEMORIZING

SELECTIONS FOR READING AND MEMORIZING

In these extracts do not stress the sound illustrated, but endeavor to express the author's thought.

Quotations Containing the Sounds of p, b, and m

1. And that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.
—LINCOLN.

2. While I nodded nearly napping, suddenly there came a tapping
As if someone gently rapping, rapping at my chamber door. —POE.

3. Round about them orchards sweep,
Apple and peach tree fruited deep. —WHITTIER.

4. The roadside blackberries growing ripe
And in the wood the Indian pipe.
—RICHARD STODDARD.

5. Oh, for a trap, a trap, a trap!
Just as he said this what should hap
At the chamber door but a gentle tap?
—"THE PIED PIPER," BROWNING.

6. For my sport the squirrel played,
Plied the snouted mole his spade. —WHITTIER.

7. It trips over the pebbles,
It tinkles and trebles,
It slides and it glides in its fetterless glee.
It doubles
And bubbles,
It rimples
And dimples,
And so it goes racing adown to the sea.
—CLINTON SCOLLARD.

---

8. "Black bough and bent twig budding out anew."

9. A beautiful behavior is better than a beautiful form.
—EMERSON.

10. Break, break, break,
At the foot of thy crags, O sea!
But the tender grace of a day that is dead
Will never come back to me. —TENNYSON.

11. While at our feet the voice of crystal bubbles
Charms us away from all our troubles. —KEATS.

12. I chatter over stony ways,
In little sharps and trebles,
I bubble into eddying bays,
I babble on the pebbles. —TENNYSON.

13. On the banks their clubs they buried,
Buried all their warlike weapons.
—"THE PEACE-PIPE," LONGFELLOW.

14. Seems, madam!
Nay, it is; I know not seems. —"HAMLET."

15. Remember March, the ides of March remember.
—SHAKESPEARE.

16. Down lay the Wind, and slumbered soon,
Muttering low, "I've done for that Moon."
—McDONALD.

17. I come, I come! ye have called me long;
I come o'er the mountain with light and song.
—"SPRING," HEMANS.

18. Moon on the field and the foam,
Moon on the mount and the wold,
Moon, bring him home! bring him home!

19. That orbed maiden with white fire laden
Whom mortals call the moon,
Glides glimmering o'er my fleece-like floor
By midnight breezes strewn. —SHELLEY.

20. My Mary's asleep by the murmuring stream,
Flow gently, sweet Afton, disturb not her dream.
—BURNS.

21. To-morrow 'll be of all the year the maddest, merriest day,
For I'm to be Queen o' the May, mother, I'm to be Queen o' the May. —TENNYSON.

Quotations Containing the Sounds of w, wh, f, and v

1. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.
—PROVERB.

2. Willful waste makes woeful want. —PROVERB.

3. The western wind was wild and dark wi' foam,
And all alone went she. —KINGSLEY.

4. Away with weary cares and themes!
Swing wide the moonlit gate of dreams!
Leave free once more the land which teems
With wonder and romances. —WHITTIER.

5. Water, water everywhere
And all the boards did shrink,
Water, water everywhere
Nor, any drop, to drink.
—COLERIDGE.

6. When wake the violets, winter dies. —HOLMES.

---

7. From out the torrent's troubled drift
Above the storm our prayers we lift. —WHITTIER.

8. And long they fought and firm and well,
And silent fought and silent fell. —JOAQUIN MILLER.

9. Filled the marshes full of wild-fowl,
Filled the rivers full of fishes.
—LONGFELLOW.

10. Who overcomes by force, hath overcome but half his foe. —MILTON.

11. By friendly deeds is friendship won.
If you want a friend you must first be one.

12. Oh lift me as a wave, a leaf, a cloud!
I fall upon the thorns of life! I bleed! —SHELLEY.

13. He that hath found a faithful friend hath found a treasure. —BIBLE.

---

14. Oh long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.
—KEY.

15. Oh what a tangled web we weave,
When first we practise to deceive.

16. The silkworm in the dark green mulberry leaves
His winding sheet and cradle ever weaves.

17. And here and there a foamy flake
Upon me, as I travel,
With many a silvery water break
Above the golden gravel. —TENNYSON.

18. To them his heart, his love, his griefs were given,
But all his serious thoughts had rest in heaven.
—GOLDSMITH.

19. Stand! the ground's your own, my braves!
Will ye give it up to slaves?
Will ye look for greener graves?
Hope ye mercy still? —JOHN PIERPONT.

Quotations Containing the Sounds of th, t, d, and n

1. Put up again thy sword into its place; for all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword.
—BIBLE.

2. He prayeth best who loveth best,
All things both great and small.
For the dear God who loveth us
He made and loveth all. —COLERIDGE.

3. Life evermore is fed by death,
In earth and sea and sky;
And that a rose may breathe its breath,
Something must die.

4. To thee of all things upon earth,
Life's no longer than thy mirth. —COWLEY.

5. In fact there's nothing that keeps its youth
So far as I know, but a tree and truth.

6. She has a world of ready wealth,
Our minds and hearts to bless—
Spontaneous wisdom breathed by health,
Truth breathed by cheerfulness. —WORDSWORTH.

7. Whither midst falling dew
While glow the heavens with the last steps of day,
Far through their rosy depths, dost thou pursue
Thy solitary way? —BRYANT.

TOGETHER

8. When Crew and Captain understand each other to the core,
It takes a gale and more than a gale to put their ship ashore;
For the one will do what the other commands, although they are chilled to the bone,
And both together can live through weather that neither can face alone. —KIPLING.

9. With that he shook the gathered heath,
And spread his plaid upon the wreath. —SCOTT.

10. But come rather, thou, good weather,
And find us in the fields together. —LEIGH HUNT.

---

11. Don't you love to lie and listen,
Listen to the rain,
With its little patter, patter,
And its tiny clatter, clatter,
And its silvery spatter, spatter,
On the roof and on the pane?
—CLINTON SCOLLARD.

12. For, so swiftly it flew the sight
Could not follow it in its flight. —LONGFELLOW.

13. I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it, to support its Constitution, to obey its laws, to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies. —WILLIAM TYLER PAGE.

14. 'Tis a fearful thing in winter
To be shattered by the blast,
And to hear the rattling trumpet
Thunder, "Cut away the mast."
—JAMES A. FIELDS.

15. Wah-wah-taysee, little firefly,
Little flitting white fire insect,
Little dancing white fire creature,
Light me with your little candle. —LONGFELLOW.

16. We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. —DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

17. The wretched parents all that night
Went shouting far and wide:
But there was neither sound nor sight
To serve them for a guide. —WORDSWORTH.

---

18. Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever;
Do noble things, not dream them, all day long:
And so make life, death, and that vast forever,
One grand, sweet song. —KINGSLEY.

19. Our band is few but true and tried, our leader frank and bold,
The British soldier trembles when Marion's name is told. —BRYANT.

20. Breathes there the man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said
This is my own, my native land;
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned,
As home his footsteps he hath turned
From wandering on a foreign strand? —SCOTT.

---

21. Noon descends, and after noon
Autumn's evening meets me soon. —SHELLEY.

22. I love all that thou lovest,
Spirit of Delight!
The fresh Earth in new leaves dressed
And the starry night:
Autumn evening and the morn
When the golden mists are born. —SHELLEY.

23. Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn. —BURNS.

24. Oh many a shaft at random sent
Finds mark the archer little meant!
And many a word at random spoken
May soothe or wound a heart that's broken.
—SCOTT.

25. If we sit down at set of sun,
And count the things that we have done,
And, counting, find
One self-denying act, one word
That eased the heart of him who heard,
One glance most kind,
That fell like sunshine where it went,
Then we may count that day well spent.

Quotations Containing the Sounds of s and z

1. Who steals my purse steals trash: 'tis something, nothing;
   'Twas mine, 'tis his and has been slave to thousands.
   —SHAKESPEARE.

2. Within the master's desk is seen,
   Deep scarred by raps official. —WHITTIER.

3. Over the roofs of the pioneers
   Gathers the moss of a hundred years.

4. And, sir, where American liberty raised its first voice, and where its youth was nurtured and sustained, there it still lives in the strength of its manhood, and full of its original spirit. —WEBSTER.

5. In peace and in war we must spend and be spent in the endless battle for right against wrong: deeds, not words alone shall save us.
   —ROOSEVELT.

6. Lord of the Universe! shield us and guide us,
   Trusting Thee always through shadow and sun!
   Thou hast united us, who shall divide us?
   Keep us, O keep us the many in one! —HOLMES.

7. I steal by lawns and grassy plots,
   I slide by hazel covers;
   I move the sweet forget-me-nots
   That grow for happy lovers. —TENNYSON.

8. From my wings are shaken the dews that waken
The sweet buds every one,
When rocked to rest on their mother's breast,
As she dances about the sun. —SHELLEY.

9. Fair dewy roses brush against our faces,
And flowering laurels spring from diamond vases.
—KEATS.

10. O, softly on yon banks of haze
Her rosy face the summer lays!

11. They made some rude answer to the sentinel. There was a dispute or perhaps a scuffle. Other soldiers heard the noise and ran hastily from the barracks to assist their comrades.
—"THE BOSTON MASSACRE," NATHANAEL HAWTHORNE.

12. Hark! hark! the lark at heaven's gate sings,
And Phœbus 'gins arise,
His steeds to water at those springs,
On chaliced flowers that lies:
And winking Mary-buds begin
To ope their golden eyes:
With everything that pretty is
My lady sweet, arise;
Arise, arise! —SHAKESPEARE.

13. It is twice blessed;
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes;
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest. —SHAKESPEARE.

14. With the sunshine on thy face,
Through thy torn brim's jaunty grace. —WHITTIER.

15. As thus we sat in darkness,
Each one busy with his prayers,
"We are lost!" the captain shouted,
As he staggered down the stairs.
But his little daughter whispered,
As she took his icy hand,
"Isn't God upon the ocean
Just the same as on the land?" —JAMES FIELDS.

16. The year's at the spring
And day's at the morn;
Morning's at seven;
The hillside's dew pearled;
The lark's on the wing;
The snail's on the thorn;
God's in His heaven—
All's right with the world. —BROWNING.

17. Orpheus with his lute made trees
And the mountain tops that freeze
Bow themselves when he did sing;
To his music plants and flowers,
Ever sprung as sun and showers,
There had made a lasting spring. —SHAKESPEARE.

18. He who reigns within himself and rules passions, desires, and fears, is more than a king. —MILTON.

Quotations Containing the Sounds of st, sh, ch, and j

1. Boughs where the thrush with crimson breast
Shall haunt, and sing, and hide her nest.
—BRYANT.

2. Weary wind who wanderest,
Like the world's rejected guest,
Hast thou still some secret nest
On the tree or billow? —SHELLEY.

3. Stay, stay at home, my heart, and rest;
Home-keeping hearts are happiest. —LONGFELLOW.

4. The little toy dog is covered with dust,
But sturdy and staunch he stands. —EUGENE FIELD.

5. Higher still and higher, from the earth thou springest
Like a cloud of fire; the blue deep thou wingest,
And singing still dost soar, and soaring ever singest.
—SHELLEY.

6. And showed the names whom love of God had blessed,
And, lo! Ben Adam's name led all the rest.
———— —LEIGH HUNT.

7. With deep affection and recollection
I often think of those Shannon bells.

8. A shade of sadness, a blush of shame
Over the face of the leader came. —WHITTIER.

9. It shivered the window pane and sash,
It rent the banner with seam and gash.
—WHITTIER.

10. Deep in the tangled underbrush
Flits the shadowy hermit thrush.
—MAURICE THOMPSON.

11. Now 'tis an ocean
Of clear emotion,
A heaven of serene and mighty motion. —SHELLEY

12. And folks who put me in a passion
May find me pipe to another fashion. —BROWNING

---

13. Charge! Chester, Charge! On, Stanley, on!
—SCOTT.

14. And in the corner, a revolting shape,
Shivering and chattering, sat the wretched ape;
It was no dream; the world he loved so much
Had turned to ashes at his touch! —LONGFELLOW.

15. Chippy, Chippy, Chirio
Chippy, Chippy, Chirio
Not a man in Dario
Can catch a Chippy, Chippy Chirio. —BURROUGHS.

16. Faster than fairies, faster than witches,
Bridges and houses, hedges and ditches.
—STEVENSON.

17. And spanning the water from edge to edge
A rainbow stretched like a golden bridge. —CARY.

Quotations Containing the Sounds of l and r

1. Lead, kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom.
—NEWMAN.

2. Louder, louder chant the lay,
Waken lords and ladies gay! —SCOTT.

3. Hear the sledges with the bells—silver bells—
What a world of merriment their melody foretells.
—POE.

4. Lovely art thou, O peace! and lovely are thy children and lovely are the prints of thy footsteps in the green valleys. —ATHENÆUM.

5. The alder by the river
Shakes out her powdery curls:
The willow buds in silver
For little boys and girls. —CELIA THAXTER.

6. The splendor falls on castle walls
And snowy summits old in story;
The long light shakes across the lakes,
And the wild cataract leaps in glory.
Blow, bugle, blow, set the wild echoes flying!
Blow, bugle, answer echoes, dying, dying, dying.
—TENNYSON.

7. I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host of golden daffodils. —WORDSWORTH.

8. Clear and cool, clear and cool,
By laughing shadow and dreaming pool.
—CHARLES KINGSLEY.

9. While the first stars twinkle, twinkle,
And the little leaves crinkle, crinkle,
Low as a rill
Clear as a bell
Down from the hill,
Up from the dell. —CLINTON SCOLLARD.

10. Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight,
And all the air a solemn stillness holds,
Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight,
And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds. —GRAY.

11. I lived first in a little house,
And lived there very well,
I thought the world was small and round,
And made of pale-blue shell.

---

12. Great rats, small rats, lean rats, brawny rats,
Brown rats, black rats, gray rats, tawny rats.
—BROWNING.

13. It was just a very
Merry fairy dream!
All the woods airy
With the gloom and the gleam;
Crickets in the clover
Clattered clear and strong;
And the bees droned over
Their old honey-song. —J. W. RILEY.

14. I murmur under moon and stars
In brambly wildernesses;
I linger by my shingly bars;
I loiter round my cresses. —TENNYSON.

15. Heaped in the hollow of the grove, the autumn leaves lie dead;
They rustle to the eddying gust and to the rabbit's tread;
The robin and the wren are flown, and from the shrubs the jay,
And from the wood-top calls the crow through all the gloomy day.

16. Each purple peak, each flinty spire
Was bathed in floods of living fire. —SCOTT.

17. A breeze comes whispering in our ear,
That dandelions are blossoming near. —LOWELL.

18. Run, little rivulet, run!
Carry the perfume you won
From the lily, that woke when the morning was gray,
To the white waiting moonbeam awake on the bay;
Run, little rivulet, run! —LUCY LARCOM.

19. The red-top clover here, and the white-whorled daisy there,
And the bloom of the wilding brier that attars the upland air. —CLINTON SCOLLARD.

Quotations Containing the Sounds of k and g

1. Bobolink
   He is here
   Spink-a-chink! —CLINTON SCOLLARD.

2. Jack be nimble, Jack be quick,
   Jack jump over the candlestick.

3. He spoke not a word but went straight to his work
   And filled all the stockings and turned with a jerk.
   —CLEMENT CLARK MOORE.

4. And bright where summer breezes break,
   The green wheat crinkles like a lake.
   —TROWBRIDGE.

5. Robert of Lincoln is gayly dressed,
   Wearing a bright black wedding coat;
   White are his shoulders, and white his crest,
   Hear him call in his merry note,
   Bob-o-link, bob-o-link,
   Spink, spank, spink. —BRYANT.

6. Still the same magical tink, tink, tink came gayly from the workshop of the Golden Key.
   —DICKENS.

7. Crack! crack! begins the hemlock branch,
   Snap! snap! the chestnut stick;
   And up the wide old chimney now
   The sparks are flying thick.
   —"SONG OF THE KETTLE."

8. But ere his fleet career he took,
   The dew-drops from his flanks he shook. —SCOTT.

9. Plunged in the battery smoke,
Right thro' the line they broke. —TENNYSON.

10. How they tinkle, tinkle, tinkle, in the icy air of night!
While the stars that oversprinkle
All the heavens seem to twinkle with a crystalline delight. —POE.

11. Away to the hills, to the caves, to the rocks;
Ere I own a usurper, I'll couch with the fox.
—SCOTT.

12. For eschewing books and tasks
Nature answers all he asks;
Hand in hand with her he walks,
Face to face with her he talks. —WHITTIER.

13. A giddy, giggling girl, her kinsfolks plague,
Her manner vulgar, and her converse vague.

14. The gay green grass comes creeping,
So soft beneath their feet;
The frogs begin to ripple,
A music clear and sweet. —CELIA THAXTER.

15. Do men gather grapes from thorns or figs from thistles?

16. Pray the gods to intermit the plague
That needs must light on this ingratitude.
—SHAKESPEARE.

Quotations Containing the Sounds of ng and h

1. Like a peal of broken bells—
   Kling, klang, kling,—
   Far and high the wild geese cry
   Spring! It is spring! —CELIA THAXTER.

2. The oldest and youngest
   Are at work with the strongest;
   The cattle are grazing,
   Their heads never raising.
   There are forty feeding like one. —WORDSWORTH.

3. Springlets in the dawn are steaming,
   Diamonds on the brake are gleaming. —SCOTT.

4. Some are laughing, some are weeping;
   She is sleeping, only sleeping,
   Round her rest wild flowers are creeping;
   There the wind is heaping, heaping,
   Sweetest sweets of summer's keeping.

5. There was a rustling that seemed like a bustling
   Of merry crowds justling at pitching and hustling;
   Small feet were pattering, wooden shoes clattering,
   Little hands clapping, and little tongues chattering,
   And like fowls in a barnyard, when barley is scattering,
   Out came the children running. —BROWNING.

6. In an attitude imploring,
Hands upon his bosom crossed,
Wondering, worshiping, adoring,
Knelt the monk in rapture lost.

7. Deep into that darkness peering, long I stood there wondering, fearing,
Doubting, dreaming dreams no mortal ever dared to dream before. —POE.

8. Then the whining schoolboy, with his satchel
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school. —SHAKESPEARE.

9. Bobolink,
Linger long!
There's a kink
In your song. —CLINTON SCOLLARD.

10. And shining and twining, and rattling and battling
And shaking and quaking, and pouring and roaring,
And waving and raving, and tossing and crossing,
And flowing and going, and running and stunning,
And foaming and roaming, and dinning and spinning,
And dropping and hopping, and working and jerking,
And guggling and struggling, and heaving and cleaving,
And moaning and groaning.
"The Cataract of Ladore." —SOUTHEY.

11. Ko-ling, ko-lang, kolinglelingle
Way down the darkening dingle
The cows are coming home. —AGNES E. MITCHELL.

---

12. My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is not here;
My heart's in the Highlands achasing the deer.
—BURNS.

13. Hence: home, you idle creatures; get you home.

14. O horrible! O horrible! most horrible.
—"HAMLET."

15. His hair is crisp, and black, and long,
His face is like the tan;
His brow is wet with honest sweat,
He earns whate'er he can. —LONGFELLOW.

16. And loyal hearts are beating high;
Hats off!
The flag is passing by! —HENRY HOLCOM BENNETT.

17. Hark! Hark! what sound on the wind is borne?
'Tis the conquering voice of the hunter's horn!
The horn! the horn!
The merry, bold voice of the hunter's horn.
—BARRY CORNWALL.

18. Hounds are in their couples yelling,
Hawks are whistling, horns are knelling.
—"HUNTING SONG," SCOTT.

19. Hark! hark! the lark at heaven's gate sings.

20. He that hath ears to hear, let him hear.

Quotations Containing the Sound of i in it, e in end, and a in at

1. She leaned far out on the window-sill
   And shook it forth with a royal will. —WHITTIER.

2. A primrose by the river's brim
   A yellow primrose was to him,
   And it was nothing more. —WORDSWORTH.

3. Now men of death, work forth your will,
   For I can suffer and be still. —SCOTT.

4. The war pipes ceased; but lake and hill
   Were busy with their echoes still.

5. I wonder what spendthrift chose to spill
   Such bright gold under my window sill!
   Is it fairy gold? Does it glitter still?
   Bless me, it is but a daffodil. —CELIA THAXTER.

6. With thy red lip, redder still,
   Kissed by strawberries on the hill. —WHITTIER.

7. Fib, and Tib, and Pinck, and Pin,
   Tick, and Quick, and Jill, and Jin,
   Tit, and Nit, and Wap, and Win,
   The train that wait upon her. —"QUEEN MAB."

8. The day is cold and dark and dreary,
   It rains and the wind is never weary.
   —LONGFELLOW.

9. Think before you speak; pronounce not imperfectly, nor bring out your words too hastily, but orderly and distinctly.
   —WASHINGTON'S RULES OF BEHAVIOR.

10. Only reapers, reaping early
In among the bearded barley,
Hear a song that echoes cheerly
From the river winding clearly,
Down to tower'd Camelot. —TENNYSON.

---

11. On the crossbeam under the Old South bell,
The nest of a pigeon is builded well.

12. I sate beside a sage's bed,
And the lamp was burning red,
Near the book where he had fed. —SHELLEY.

13. And laid her head on the strawberry bed,
To hear what the red-cheeked berries said.

14. A little nonsense now and then
Is relished by the wisest men. —ANONYMOUS.

15. Lord, God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget. —KIPLING.

16. How the tortoise bears its shell,
How the woodchuck digs his cell
And the ground mole sinks his well. —WHITTIER.

---

17. Behind shut the postern, the lights sank to rest,
And into the midnight we galloped abreast.
—BROWNING.

18. Pleasures are like poppies spread,
You seize the flow'r, its bloom is shed;
Or like the snow-falls in the river,
A moment white—then melts forever. —BURNS.

19. The owl awakens from her dell,
The fox is heard upon the fell. —SCOTT.

20. But the straw rustled as he turned his head,
There were the cap and bells beside his bed.
—"KING ROBERT OF SICILY," LONGFELLOW.

---

21. He clasps the crag with crooked hands;
Close to the sun in lonely lands,
Ring'd with the azure world, he stands.
—TENNYSON.

22. I sprang to the stirrup, and Joris and he,
I galloped, Dirck galloped, we galloped all three.
—BROWNING.

23. I know it is a sin
For me to sit and grin
At him here;
But the old three-cornered hat
And the breeches and all that
Are so queer. —HOLMES.

24. In the furrowed land
The toilsome and patient oxen stand.

25. Joy! Joy! see Freedom lead her bands
Through western wilds, o'er desert lands.

26. Last scene of all
That ends this strange, eventful history,
Is second childishness and mere oblivion;
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.
—SHAKESPEARE.

Sounds of o in odd, u in up, and oo in book

1. He had caught the nodding bulrush tops,
And hung them thickly with diamond drops.
—LOWELL.

2. Now in humbler, happier lot
This is all remembered not. —SHELLEY.

3. How strange it seems with so much gone
Of life and love, to still live on. —WHITTIER.

4. So while the poet stood in this sweet spot,
Some fainter glimmerings o'er his fancy shot.
—KEATS.

5. Sometimes goldfinches one by one will drop
From low-hung branches; little space they stop.
———— —KEATS.

6. And doubly dying shall go down
To the vile dust from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonored and unsung. —SCOTT.

7. For freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is ever won. —BYRON.

8. Our spoil is won,
Our task is done,
We are free to dive, or soar, or run.

9. Then conquer we must, for our cause it is just,
And this be our motto, "*In God is our trust.*"
—FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.

10. I love the brook, and love
Cloud ships floating from above.
—CLINTON SCOLLARD.

11. The swarming insects drone and hum,
The partridge beats his throbbing drum.
—TROWBRIDGE.

12. The woodland rings with laugh and shout, as if a hunt were up,
And woodland flowers are gathered to crown the soldier's cup. —BRYANT.

---

13. There is no friend so faithful as a good book,
There is no worse robber than a bad book.
—ITALIAN PROVERB.

14. And with a child's undoubting wisdom look,
On all those pages of God's book. —LOWELL.

15. Where are the flowers, the fair young flowers, that lately sprang and stood
In brighter light and softer airs, a beauteous sisterhood?

16. "How," cried the mayor, "d'ye think I'll brook
Being worse treated than a cook?" —BROWNING.

17. Seekest thou for bliss?
Lo! here it is—
In a quiet nook,
With well-loved book.

18. Rose up where sty and corn crib stood
Or garden wall or belt of wood. —WHITTIER.

19. Then Roderick with impatient look
From Brian's hand the symbol took. —SCOTT.

Quotations Containing the Sounds of a in arm, o in orb, e in eve, and oo in moon

1. O Nightingale! thou surely art
   A creature of a fiery heart! —WORDSWORTH.

2. Two men look out through the same bars;
   One sees the mud and one the stars.

3. And we sail on away, afar,
   Without a course, without a star. —SHELLEY.

4. There are maidens in Scotland more lovely by far,
   That would gladly be bride to young Lochinvar.
   —SCOTT.

5. Your call was like a winged car,
   Driven on whirlwinds fast and far.

6. Have ye leisure, comfort, calm,
   Shelter, food, love's gentle balm? —SHELLEY.

7. And evermore its clustered stars
   Are pledge of broken prison-bars.
   —"OUR FLAG," MARGARET SANGSTER.

8. Once more: speak clearly if you speak at all;
   Carve every word before you let it fall:
   Don't like a lecturer or dramatic star,
   Try overhard to roll the British R. —HOLMES.

---

9. Thy fate is the common fate of all,
   Into each life some rain must fall,
   Some days must be dark and dreary.
   —LONGFELLOW.

10. Mourning when their leaders fall,
Warriors carry the warrior's pall,
And sorrow darkens hamlet and hall. —TENNYSON.

11. It whispered to the fields of corn,
"Bow down, and greet the coming morn."
—LONGFELLOW.

12. At eve cool shadows fall
Across the garden wall. —G. ARNOLD.

13. The wrinkled sea beneath him crawls;
He watches from his mountain walls,
And like a thunderbolt he falls. —TENNYSON.

14. Hark, hark! Who calleth the maiden Morn,
From her sleep in the woods and the stubble corn?
The horn! the horn!
The merry sweet notes of the hunter's horn.
—BARRY CORNWALL.

15. All things bright and beautiful,
All creatures great and small,
All things wise and wonderful
The Lord God made them all.
—CECIL F. ALEXANDER.

---

16. What though in solemn silence all
Move round the dark terrestrial ball?
—JOSEPH ADDISON.

17. Oh rose, out of the heart of brier and thorn,
All thy sweet loveliness was born.

18. Here are cool mosses deep,
And thro' the moss the ivies creep,
And in the stream the long-leav'd flowers weep,
And from the craggy ledge the poppy hangs in sleep.
—TENNYSON.

19. There oft as mild evening sweeps over the lea,
The sweet-scented birk shades my Mary and me.
—BURNS.

20. The anchor heaves! The ship is free!
Our sails swell full! To sea! To sea!

21. Thought is deeper than all speech;
Feeling deeper than all thought;
Souls to souls can never teach
What unto themselves was taught.
—C. P. CRANCH.

22. Waking or asleep
Thou of death must deem
Things more true and deep
Than we mortals dream,
Or how could thy notes flow
In such a crystal stream? —SHELLEY.

23. Like the leaves of the forest when summer is green,
That host with their banners at sunset was seen.
—BYRON.

24. The fisher is out on the sunny sea,
And the reindeer bounds o'er the pastures free,
And the pine has a fringe of softer green,
And the moss looks bright where my step hath been.
—HEMANS.

25. Round yon snowy house, greenwoods dream:
'Twixt the giant boughs moonbeams stream.

26. The sea! the sea! the open sea!
The blue, the fresh, the ever free.
—BARRY CORNWALL.

27. Keep thou my feet: I do not ask to see
The distant scene—one step enough for me.
—NEWMAN.

---

28. Singing the bridal of sap and shoot,
The tree's slow life between root and fruit.

29. The glory has passed from the goldenrod's plume;
The purple-hued aster still lingers in bloom.
—HOLMES.

30. Health that mocks the doctor's rules,
Knowledge never learned in schools. —WHITTIER.

31. Beautiful hands are they that do
Work that is earnest, brave, and true,
Moment by moment the whole day through.
—ALLERTON.

32. She left the web, she left the loom,
She made three paces thro' the room,
She saw the water lily bloom,
She saw the helmet and the plume. —TENNYSON.

33. And, darkly circled, gave at noon
A sadder light than waning moon. —WHITTIER.

Quotations Containing the Sounds of e in there, u in urn, a in ate, and o in oak

1. Come, O swallows, and stir the air,
For the buds are bursting unaware. —GOSSE.

2. Oft to his frozen lair
Tracked I the grizzly bear,
While from my path the hare
Fled like a shadow. —LONGFELLOW.

3. Lithe squirrels darted here and there,
And wild birds filled the echoing air
With songs of liberty.

4. Beautiful faces are those that wear—
It matters little if dark or fair—
Whole-souled honesty printed there.

5. O thou child of many prayers,
Life hath quicksands, life hath snares,
Care and age come unawares.

6. Her eyes like stars of twilight fair,
Like twilight, too, her dusky hair. —WORDSWORTH.

---

7. Its webs of living gauze no more unfurl—
Wrecked is the ship of pearl! —HOLMES.

8. Bards of passion and of mirth,
Ye have left your souls on earth! —KEATS.

9. Boys flying kites haul in their white-winged birds;
You can't do that when you're flying words.

10. Earth-day or birth-day—
Which the true mirth-day?
Birth-day or earth-day—
Which the well-worth-day?

11. There the river eddy whirls
And there the surly village churls
And the red cloaks of market girls,
Pass onward from Shalott. —TENNYSON.

12. Ye may trace my steps o'er the waking earth,
By the winds which tell of the violet's birth.

13. Below they lie, their sails are furled,
The ships that go about the world. —STODDARD.

14. Beautiful lips are those whose words
Leap from the heart like the songs of birds,
Yet whose utterance prudence girds.

---

15. Wind of the sea, sweep over the bay,
And bear me away! away! —RILEY.

16. The sun that brief December day,
Rose cheerless over hills of gray. —WHITTIER.

17. But ere he alighted at Netherby gate,
The bride had consented, the gallant came late.
—SCOTT.

18. Sweet Auburn! loveliest village of the plain,
Where health and plenty cheered the laboring swain,
Where smiling spring its earliest visit paid
And parting summer's lingering blooms delayed.
—GOLDSMITH.

19. And at the closing of the day
She loosed the chain, and down she lay;
The broad stream bore her far away,
The Lady of Shalott. —TENNYSON.

20. Set all things in their own peculiar place,
And know that order is the greatest grace.
—DRYDEN.

---

21. Blow high, blow low; not all its snow
Could quench our hearth-fire's ruddy glow.
—WHITTIER.

22. O'er the high and o'er the lowly,
Floats our banner bright and holy. —SCHILLER.

23. What way does the wind come?
What way does he go?
He rides over the water and over the snow.

24. Only a brave old maple
Shorn of its scarlet and gold,
And traced in the scroll of sunset
As a handwriting black and bold.

25. Open afresh your round of starry folds,
Ye ardent marigolds. —KEATS.

26. Not blither is the mountain roe:
With many a wanton stroke
Her feet dispersed the powdery snow,
That rises up like smoke. —WORDSWORTH.

27. Through every hollow cave and valley lone,
Round and round the spicy downs the yellow
Lotos-dust is blown. —TENNYSON.

28. Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,
As the swift seasons roll!
Leave thy low vaulted past!
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
Till thou at length art free,
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea.
—HOLMES.

29. Oh velvet Bee! you're a dusty fellow—
You've powdered your legs with gold.
Oh brave marsh marybuds rich and yellow,
Give me your blossoms to hold. —JEAN INGELOW.

30. Our echoes roll from soul to soul,
And grow forever and forever. —TENNYSON.

31. Wilt thou not ope thy heart to know
What rainbows teach, and sunsets show!
—EMERSON.

32. —and all in a moment his roan
Rolled neck and croup over, lay dead as a stone.
—BROWNING.

Quotations Containing the Sounds of i as in ice, u as in use, oi as in oil, and ou as in out

1. On either side the river lie
   Long fields of barley and of rye. —TENNYSON.

2. Strike—till the last armed foe expires;
   Strike—for your altars and your fires;
   Strike—for the green graves of your sires,
   God, and your native land. —HALLECK.

3. Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,
   The bridal of the earth and sky,
   The dew shall weep thy fall to-night,
   For thou must die.

4. Where the bee sucks, there suck I:
   In a cowslip's bell I lie;
   There I couch when owls do cry. —SHAKESPEARE.

5. I hear the cry
   Of their voices high
   Falling dreamily through the sky. —LONGFELLOW.

6. Music that gentlier on the spirit lies,
   Than tir'd eyelids upon tir'd eyes. —TENNYSON.

7. A mighty wind went raging by—
   It was a wondrous sight—
   Stout trees bent down their branches high,
   Dark clouds of dust wheeled through the sky,
   And naught around me could I spy
   But trophies of its might.

8. And the brave foemen side by side
Lay peaceful down like brothers tried,
And slept until the dawning beam
Purpled the mountain and the stream. —SCOTT.

---

9. A man severe he was and stern to view,
I knew him well and every truant knew.
—GOLDSMITH.

10. He spoke of wrongs too long endured,
Of sacred rights to be secured.

11. Like a glow-worm golden
In a dell of dew,
Scattering unbeholden
Its aerial hue
Among the flowers and grass which screen it from the view. —SHELLEY.

12. The union of lakes, the union of lands,
The union of States none can sever;
The union of hearts, the union of hands,
And the flag of the union forever.
—GEORGE P. MORRIS.

13. And flowers put forth a fairer hue,
And everything was strange and new.
—BROWNING.

---

14. Year after year beheld the silent toil
That spread his lustrous coil!
Still as the spiral grew,
He left the past year's dwelling for the new.
—HOLMES.

15. Then sweet the hour that brings release from labor
and from toil;
We talk the battle over and share the battle's spoil.
—BRYANT.

16. Has there any old fellow got mixed with the boys?
If there has, take him out, without making a noise.
—HOLMES.

17. All the world I saw or knew
Seemed a complex Chinese toy
Fashioned for a barefoot boy. —WHITTIER.

18. Oh blithe newcomer! I have heard,
I hear thee and rejoice:
O cuckoo! shall I call thee bird?
Or but a wandering voice? —WORDSWORTH.

19. The holy silence is His voice!
I lie and listen, and rejoice. —TROWBRIDGE.

---

20. Thou, child of joy,
Shout round me; let me hear thy shouts,
Thou happy shepherd boy! —WORDSWORTH.

21. A paradise of vaulted bowers,
Lit by downward gazing flowers. —SHELLEY.

22. Till like one in slumber bound,
Borne to ocean, I float down, around,
Into a sea profound of everlasting sound.
—SHELLEY.

23. Let the loud trumpet sound,
Till the rocks all around
The shrill echoes rebound.

24. It shouted through the belfrey tower
"Awake, O bell! proclaim the hour."
—LONGFELLOW.

25. Nothing is lost in this world of ours;
Honey comes from the idle flowers.

26. Our clocks are the flowers; and they count the hours
Till we can mellow in sun and showers.

27. From winding glen, from upland brown,
They poured each hardy tenant down. —SCOTT.

28. I have breathed on the South and the chestnut flowers,
By the thousands have burst from the forest bowers.
—HEMANS.

29. Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee:
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee, are all with thee. —LONGFELLOW.

INDEX

a: as in *at*, 120; as in *among*, 134; as in *arm*, 136; as in *ask*, 140; as in *ate*, 152
addition of a consonant sound, 77, 101, 108;
r as in *oar*, 77;
h, 101;
k or *g* and *ng*, 108
addition of a vowel sound, 133, 159;
a as in *among*, 133
ai as in *air*, 148
b, a voiced consonant, 4
breathed consonants: *p*, 2; *wh*, 8; *f*, 14; *th* as in *thin*, 20; *t*, 26; *s*, 38; *sh*, 54; *k*, 84; *h*, 98; compound: *ch*, 60; *x* as in *extra*, 94
ch, a compound breathed consonant, 60
consonants, exercises in, 2–111
d, a voiced consonant, 28
e: as in *end*, 116; as in *eve*, 144
f, a breathed consonant, 14
final consonant combinations, 34–36; 46–47; 52–53; 64; 70–71; 92–93; 109;
pt, ft, bd, md, 34;
vd, thd, nth, mp, vn, dth, 35;
nt, nd, tn, dn, 36;
ps, fs, ths, 46;
ts, sts, ns, 47;
bz, vz, thz, 52;
nz, mz, zn, 53;
dz, zd, sht, 64;
tl, dl, zl, lz, lp, lm, lf, lv, lth, lt, ls, ld, 70–71;
kt, kn, ks, lk, 92;
gz, gd, 93;
ngd, ngz, ngk, 109
g, a voiced consonant, 86
h, a breathed consonant, 98; omission and addition of sound of, 101
i: as in *it*, 114; as in *ice*, 160
initial and final consonant combinations, 42, 44, 45, 68–69; 90–91;
st, 42;
sp, sm, 44;
sn, 45;
pl, bl, 68;
fl, sl, 69;
kl, gl, 90;
sk, 91
initial consonant combinations, 40; 80–83, 88–89;
tw, sw, 40;
pr, br, 80;
fr, thr, 81;
tr, dr, 82;
str, shr, 83;
kr, gr, 88;
skr, spr, 89
j, a compound voiced consonant, 62
k, a breathed consonant, 84
l, a voiced consonant, 66
m, a nasal consonant, 6
n, a nasal consonant, 32; as in *bank*, 106
nasal consonants: *m*, 6; *n*, 32; *ng*, 104
ng, a nasal consonant, 104
o: as in *odd*, 122; as in *orb*, 138; as in *soft*, 141; as in *oak*, 154
oi as in *oil*, 164
omission of a consonant sound, 76, 101;
r as in *oar*, 76;
h, 101
omission of a vowel sound, 119; 158;
e as in *towel*, 119;
i as in *cabin*, 119
oo: as in *book*, 128; as in *ooze*, 146
ou as in *out*, 168
p, a breathed consonant, 2
qu, a compound consonant (*k* + *w*), 96
r, a voiced consonant, 72; *r* as in *oar*, 74–77; addition and omission of sound of, 76, 77
s, a breathed consonant, 38; as in *raps*, 50
selections for memorizing, 174–212;
p, b, m, 174–176;

w, *wh*, *f*, *v*, 177–178;
th, *t*, *d*, *n*, 179–182;
s, *z*, 183–185;
st, *sh*, *ch*, *j*, 186–187;
l, *r*, 188–190;
k, *g*, 191–192;
ng, *h*, 193–195;
i as in *it*, *e* as in *end*, *a* as in *at*, 196–198;
o as in *odd*, *u* as in *up*, *oo* as in *book*, 199–200;
a as in *arm*, *o* as in *orb*, *e* as in *eve*, *oo* as in *moon*, 201–204;
e as in *there*, *u* as in *urn*, *a* as in *ate*, *o* as in *oak*, 205–208;
i as in *ice*, *u* as in *use*, *oi* as in *oil*, *ou* as in *out*, 209–212
sh, a breathed consonant, 54
silent letters, words containing *k*, *g*, *b*, *w*, *l*, *t*, 110–111
substitution of one consonant sound for another, 12–13; 18–19; 24–25; 30–31; 37; 41; 56–57; 65; 78–79; 100; 107;
b for *p* and *p* for *b*, 12;
w for *wh*, 13;
v for *w* and *w* for *v*, 18;
f for *v* and *v* for *f*, 19;
t for *th*, 24;
f for *th* as in *thin*, 25;
v for *th* as in *this*, 25;
t for *d* and *d* for *t*, 30;
d for *th* as in *this*, 31;
n for *m* and *m* for *n*, 37;
th as in *thin* for *s* and *s* for *th* as in *thin*, 41;
s for *z* and *z* for *s*, 56;
s for *sh* and *sh* for *s*, 57;
sh for *ch*, 65;
ch for *j*, 65;
r for *l*, 78;
w for *r*, 79;
k for *g*, 100;
n for *ng*, 107
substitution of one vowel sound for another, 118; 126–127; 130–132; 142; 156–157; 166–167;
i as in *it* for *e* as in *end*, 118;
a as in *at* for *e* as in *end*, 126;
o as in *odd* for *u* as in *up*, 127;
e as in *eve* for *i* as in *it*, 130;
oo as in *ooze* for *oo* as in *book*, 130;
e as in *end* for *u* as in *up*, 131;
e as in *eve* for *y* as in *lily*, 132;
o as in *odd* for *o* as in *orb*, 142;
a as in *sofa* for *o* as in *piano*, 156;
u as in *urn* for *ai* as in *air*, 157;
oo as in *ooze* for *u* as in *use*, 166;
u as in *urn* for *oi* as in *oil*, 167
t, a breathed consonant, 26
th as in *thin*, a breathed consonant, 20; *th* as in *this*, a voiced consonant, 22
u: as in *up*, 124; as in *urn*, 150; as in *use*, 162
v, a voiced consonant, 16
voiced consonants: *b*, 4; *w*, 10; *v*, 16; *th* as in *this*, 22; *d*, 28; *z*, 48; *zh*, 58; *l*, 66; *r*, 72, 74–77; *g*, 86; *y*, 102; compound: *j*, 62; *x* as in *examine*, 95
vowels, exercises in, 114–171
w, a voiced consonant, 10
wh, a breathed consonant, 8
words containing silent letters, *k*, *g*, *b*, *w*, *l*, *t*, 110–111
words frequently interchanged, 143
words stressed on the first syllable, 170; words stressed on the second syllable, 171
x as in *extra*, a compound breathed consonant (*k* + *s*), 94; *x* as in *examine*, a compound voiced consonant (*g* + *z*), 95
y as in *yet*, a voiced consonant, 102
z, a voiced consonant, 48; as in *buzz*, 51
zh, a voiced consonant, 58

152.